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GRAPE

VANCOUVER S OPPOSITION NEWSPAPER

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Police goons injure two Chinese seamen on strike over RCMP brutality

by John Cleveland and Bill Harper
(Wednesday June 20)

The crew of the **Ceram Sea** are standing fast in their strike to force Canadian authorities to respond to their protests against the brutal attack of RCMP undercover agents on two Chinese seamen.

The ship, half loaded with grain for North China, is still tied up at the United Grain Growers dock at the foot of Clark Drive despite pressure from the shipping authorities to move it out. Longshoremen and towboat operators are

Several crew members swore out an 'information' at the Main Street Police Station Wednesday morning, June 20, declaring their intention to file criminal charges against at least two of the RCMP officers who boarded the **Ceram Sea** unannounced for a rapid search at 11:25 a.m. Monday, June 18.

The plainclothes RCMP officers went directly to the captain's cabin where Captain Allen gave them authority to search the cabins of both the Chinese officers and crew. According to the customs document, Captain Allen did not declare his own belongings until after the raid. His cabin was the only one not searched by police. He is the lone non-Chinese (British) officer on the **Ceram Sea**. In a similar incident in February of 1972, the police ignored the cabins of all of the officers of the **Silvercove** -- they were all British.

The RCMP agents did not identify themselves to the captain by name or number. They did not carry a search warrant or give any reason for carrying out duties usually reserved to customs officials despite the fact that they claimed to be conducting a 'purely routine customs' search.

It is unlikely that they could have been seriously interested in making a seizure of heroin or trying to prevent the resale by the crew of contraband goods brought in from other ports. The **Ceram Sea** had been in port for five days and the crew had returned from ashore to prepare to move out in a few hours once the loading was finished.

Captain Allen told lawyer Andy Joe and law student William Yee, acting on behalf of the crew, that "the crew co-operated fully with the police in their search" and "did not act in any way to provoke an incident despite the repeated denial of what I would agree were reasonable requests".

Captain Allen verified that the cabins were virtually ransacked and that the customs officials failed to account for most of the items in their receipts forwarded to him later. "The items were of little value -- mostly China, souvenirs and the like. But I feel that the men

were legally wrong in not declaring them nevertheless". The lawyer for the shipping company admitted later that it was "unreasonable" to expect declaration of such small items without resale value and that the letter of the law was not usually enforced in that way. Allen called the police behaviour "extraordinary".

The RCMP agents taunted the crew with statements that they would never see their belongings again. The men remained calm even when forced out of their cabins during the search.

Six harbor police arrived on deck but remained observers in the background. Captain Allen relayed a crew request that all items be locked in his

stepped in his way.

Panicking, another officer pulled a gun and pointed it at Lee yelling "Stop or I'll fire".

The police withdrew with the confiscated material and the crew voted to set up picket lines to stop the loading of the ship. Wto longshoremen who had witnessed the police assault assured them that the other dockers would respect the picket. "Carry on brothers, we support you".

The cook was taken to the mariners' hospital and released a few hours later. Wong was still flat on his back in his cabin, hardly able to eat until the next day. (See box for crew's statement on the incident)

The crew called William Yee, articling student in Andy Joe's law firm, to translate in their bargaining with Canadian officials and represent their interests. A meeting was set up between the entire crew, the captain and agents for the shipping company, Hong Kong based Yick Fung, Tuesday afternoon.

The crew demanded to know why Captain Allen had

**Warren Allmand
Solicitor General
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa**

This local demands that you immediately investigate alleged mistreatment of crew members aboard Ceram Sea tied up in Vancouver. Hong Kong seamen allege that local customs officers used brutality against certain crew members on yesterday's date while on search of vessel. It is also alleged that souvenirs were busted which were the property of crew members.

**Tom McGrath
Local 400
CBRT**

cabin pending further investigation so that most articles could be returned when customs had determined what should be confiscated. The police refused.

"We can do whatever the hell we want with this junk", one of the officers said stepping out onto the gangway. He smashed two bowls on the deck to make his point.

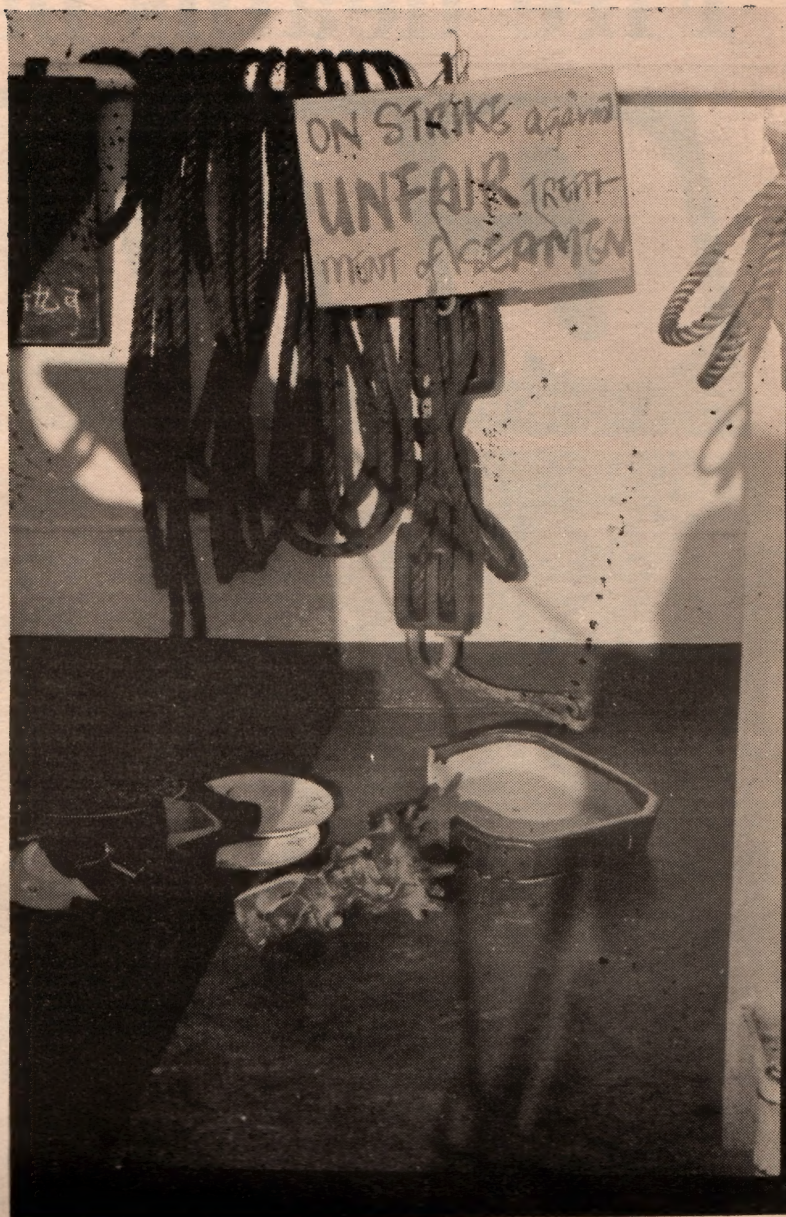
The slight 130-pound cook started to protest, demanding that the police show identification, give detailed receipts and accede to the Captain's request. Two police moved forward to punch him in the head and chest.

The sergeant leading the raid judo-chopped crew member Wong on the back of the shoulder, knocking him unconscious. He started to kick the fallen man but chief officer Lee

only told customs that there had been a "misunderstanding" but had not taken any steps to lay charges against or even protest the conduct of the RCMP.

Local seamen's union president Tom McGrath arrived to get the facts from the crew, declare his union's support and offer to help in lodging protests with the federal ministers in Ottawa. McGrath sent a telegram to Solicitor-General Warren Allmond, responsible for the RCMP, demanding investigation of the incident by Ottawa. (See box for text of telegram).

At 9:30 Tuesday night, Andy Joe arrived on board to work out a proposed legal strategy together with McGrath to present to the crew. The cap-



tain arrived with a lawyer representing the shipping agents in Vancouver and another acting for the Hong Kong company. A third man remained suspiciously unidentified.

When the captain's party left the room, William Yee explained to the crew that they could not demand that the company file criminal suits on their behalf. Only the injured individuals could do that. After full discussion, the men agreed to six demands to place before the captain and the shipping company agents. (See details in box) -- including the request that the company pay full costs of witnesses and guarantee that the case be prosecuted seriously by a lawyer chosen by the crew (they named Andy Joe as their choice).

The demands are necessary because the witnesses and the injured parties could be anywhere on the Pacific when the trial does come up. Seaman get less than \$200 a month, hardly enough to afford a legal suit. The crew expressed their willingness to drop the picket

once company agreed to the six points ensuring that the legal action would go forward.

Andy Joe asked the men if they would choose a representative to accompany him upstairs to present the deal to the lawyers. The men insisted that they be brought down to negotiate in front of the whole crew.

The lawyers tried to convince the crew to drop the picket until the ship was loaded and moved out, and then wait in the harbour. The local agent's representative claimed that neither he nor the captain had the authority to act, and getting the authority from Hong Kong might take several days. Captain Allen said that he could not phone Hong Kong again until the next day, but agreed to communicate the six points right away when it was pointed out to him that it was actually business hours, Hong Kong time.

A request from the shipping company is expected to arrive in Vancouver Thursday. At press time, there had been no response to the crew's demands.

Crew's six demands

1. That the company support and assist in the laying of criminal charges against the RCMP officers involved. On two counts: assault causing grievous bodily harm to two crew members, and wilfull damage to personal property. That the company assist in identifying the officers (according to the police they are: Sergeant R.C. Pullen, Corporal G.H. Crosson, Constables L.R. Slenko, F.L. Hatch, and E.R. Droeza)
2. That the company do the same to make possible a subsequent civil suit against the RCMP officers for damages done to persons and property.
3. That all costs for the criminal and civil suits be paid by the company.
4. That the company hire a lawyer chosen by the crew.
5. That the company guarantee payment of all costs to ensure the presence of the plaintiffs and witnesses for all cases.
6. That the Canadian government provide a detailed list of all goods seized.

Statement by the crew

June 20, 1973

On June 18 (Monday), at 11:25 A.M., while the M.V. Ceram Sea was loading, six plain clothes police came on board and demanded the right to make an immediate search of seamen's quarters. We, the seamen, stopped working at once to offer them our co-operation, but their manner and attitude were rude and barbarous. We opened the cabins and closets for their inspection. They threw things around and made a mess of our cabins, though they could not find a trace of drugs. Such a violent and barbarous display is seldom seen in international ports. They tried to take away our glasses, cups, plates and other small items which we had bought at various ports. These items were purchased months ago, since our ship does not return to Hong Kong until the contract expires; also, they claimed these items of little worth were illegal. We requested that these items be placed in the captain's cabin and sealed until our ship reached Hong Kong, but they refused and insisted on taking the items away at once. At this time, we requested that the receipts be given for the items taken. This reasonable request was met with disdain and threats. Our representative was told to get out of the cabin, or else. This abuse and arrogant attitude aroused the indignation of the whole crew. The leader of the searchers struck our chief cook Mr. Chai Chi Hung on the face, causing bruises and swelling. Next, he hit Mr. Wong Cheung Cheun on the back with a judo chop, throwing him on the floor, heavily wounded (and unconscious). This same barbarous person would have kicked the already wounded Mr. Wong had not been for the timely rescue of our chief. At this time another policeman pulled out his gun and pointed it at us, while our personal properties were being taken away right then and there.

Mr. Wong was in such pain that he could not eat. (He was still flat on his back the next day.)

Seizing items of little worth with violence, without giving receipts and making physical attacks is certainly barbarity of the first order. It is contradictory to normal international port procedure and to the friendship between the Chinese and Canadian people and certainly an act of arrogant denial of personal freedom.

Criminal acts must be appropriately punished and all damages be justly compensated!



BC racism goes back a long way

The Chinese were brought into this country by big business as cheap labor in 'coolie ships' during the gold rush in the 1850's. They ended up in forced labour camps on the railways and confined to the most menial jobs. The men were not allowed to bring their families with them.

A few relatively well-off people came from the south of China at the same time attracted by stories of gold and instant wealth that the slave traders did a lot to promote. It was a time of famine and brutal repression in Kwangtung Province following the putdown of the Taiping Rebellion. These immigrants were the nucleus of a small petit-bourgeoisie.

The Knights of Labour - the first trade union in B.C. to come from south of the border - excluded Chinese. The first minimum wage law had a special (lower) Oriental rate. Not surprisingly, they were often used as scabs.

There were repeated campaigns to expel the Chinese from the country - usually starting whenever business no longer needed them as a short run supply of cheap labor - which were supported by such middle class reformists as J.S. Woodsworth, founding father of the CCF.

The B.C. government took away the vote from the Chinese in 1875, followed by similar laws in the towns in 1896 which applied also to the Japanese. These laws were used as a pretext to block both groups from voting on the federal level. The laws did not change until 1947.

Asians were kept out of public schools until 1945, which meant that only the middle class minority could afford to educate their children separately. The professions were closed to Orientals until 1949 when Andy Joe, now representing the Ceram Sea crew, became the first Asian lawyer admitted to the B.C. Bar. No Chinese worker was admitted into an American federation of labour craft union until 1940.

The Asiatic Exclusion League led by business leaders, incited a mob of thirty thousand to attack Chinatown in Vancouver in 1907. The same charges of smuggling opium that preceded the race riot are being raised in 1973.

The Chinese survived by fighting back with a general strike that shut down the laundries, shingle mills, most saw

mills, domestic labor in rich homes, hotels, restaurants, and rail and ship kitchens.

The Japanese were herded into concentration camps in the Second World War after fighting off similar riots in the late 30's. The experience of other immigrant groups particularly the East Indians, are similar. Everyone knows what happened to the Dukhobours and the Native Indians.

Racism was a key issue in the last federal election, not directed so much at Quebec, as at immigrants from colonial countries, particularly the Caribbean, India, and East Asia. The Liberals hurriedly passed new immigration laws after the election which barred visitors from applying for landed status from within Canada. Recently, Ottawa has called for all those immigrants now in Canada to apply for landed status. But this is most likely merely a ploy to get the 'illegal immigrants' brought here by business to identify themselves. Most will be deported since there is no guarantee that the old criteria for admission will be applied retroactively.

The above just scratches the surface. But the old patterns of cheap labor being brought in illegally and then driven out by restrictive immigration and labour policies that are supported due to racism whipped up by provocative police action bear too close a resemblance to the new patterns to be ignored.

The GRAPE hopes to do in depth accounts of the situation facing immigrants in Vancouver in the coming month. Anyone who has information or help to provide should phone us at 688-3713.



Social service integration offers no guarantees for workers, 'clients'

by Bob Smith

The provincial government only wants to deal with one union in the civil service.

Bill 182 has had first reading in Victoria and restricts collective bargaining to one master agreement and two smaller 'professional' categories. This means, practically speaking, one union - the B.C. Government Employees Union.

The bill gives back collective bargaining rights to the civil servants, rights that the Socreds took away several years ago.

Reactions against the bill have already been heard in Victoria, and the issue will be discussed in Vancouver during hearings on the recently announced integration of the social services.

Three weeks ago, Human Resources Minister Norm Levi announced plans to take over Vancouver's two private Children's Aid societies as part

of an integration of services plan involving the welfare department, the juvenile probation department and some family court judges.

A report on the integration plan was prepared by the city social planning department and it said basically what Levi wanted to hear - except for one thing.

The social planning department recommended that the integrated services be in the form of a crown corporation. Levi has stated his government's intention to make the integrated service a department of his ministry, making the employees a part of the civil service, and therefore the BCGEU.

If the integrated services are a crown corporation several unions could have jurisdiction.

In the Vancouver region three unions are affected. The Municipal and Regional Em-

ployees Union represents about 500 affected vic employees (one-quarter of their present membership) in the probation and welfare departments.

The Social Service Employees Union has certification pending for 150 employees in Catholic Family and CHILDREN'S Services.

And the Canadian Union of Public Employees has just been certified as the representatives of 300 workers in the Children's Aid Society. But the NDP government seems to have its mind made up. The SSEU pushed for a crown corporation in recent negotiations concerning an integration scheme for Victoria. They lost and did not even get any promises for amendments in bill 182.

Negotiations have begun concerning a transfer of

representation for SSEU's 150 Victoria members. Hearings on the integration plans for Vancouver are set for June 20 and 28, and at least the MREU is expected to submit a brief favouring a crown corporation.

The unions involved are not just concerned about jurisdictional rights. The leaders of the unions involved are not too impressed by social planning's report. They say it is sketchy, put together by the whims and prejudices of the authors and not based on solid research.

Bob Ross of the MREU said: "The plan contains no guarantees that the services supplied will be improved by the integration."

One thing that the report does not address is the jurisdictional question. It is known that the social planning department is defiantly anti-union. (The department as a

whole decided to cross the picket lines of their own union during last summer's civic workers strike.)

The sketchiness of the report is probably a result of not consulting any of the agencies and departments affected by the report. The social planning department had their own ideas, and social planning's history has shown that if they have their own ideas and some power they will screw the other agencies. (A prototype of the integration scheme called the Spring Street Project was designed by several agencies and it was decided by these agencies that the Boys Club would administer the project. That was before social planning wanted the money to run the program, and in August of last year with everyone on holiday, they convinced the old city council in an in-camera meeting to give them the power. Once in their hands, the project took on an authoritarian flavour and the turnover of staff has been remarkable as the project director has completely ignored his own union contract in creating his hiring and firing practices.)

To the delight of the affected agencies, it now seems that Levi has dumped the social planning department. He got them to say much of what he wanted them to say and has now told them to get lost.

A second prototype is being assembled in the Fraserview-Sunset area and it looks as though the infamous Spring Street Project is not going to get any part of the action (contrary to reports in the Grape two issues back.)

According to Ed Honcharuk of the BCGEU, the prototype is to be staffed by some of the thirty provincial social workers already in the city's social welfare system. These social workers have little experience with children's aid societies, and this is thought to be a drawback by some CUPE and SSEU members. But the affected workers believe that integration is a good thing and are already planning to make integration work.

It is difficult to understand why one union is being pushed by the NDP government considering recent statements by Levi. He has said that the workers will only be a part of his ministry and therefore BCGEU for perhaps three years. After that, he says they will be regionalized, thereby allowing the possibility of the other unions having jurisdictional rights again.

In the interim, however, at least one union may die. The three-year old SSEU has 600 members and stands to lose 300 of them if integrations is to take the form being pushed by the provincial government. This could possibly affect their future organizing drives.

There are still many workers in the united appeal agencies that are unorganized and the SSEU is attempting to face this problem.

Some union leaders speculate that Levi wants a larger ministry to decrease the influence of many Socred appointees.

Part 2

What's in a name?

The response to last issue's editorial announcing the GRAPE staff's decision to change the name of the paper to the WESTERN ORGANIZER indicates that sometimes there is a great deal in a name.

Everyone who responded agreed that the paper needs a new name. Some of our readers and supporters liked our choice; many others did not.

More important, it is clear that the new name projects different meanings to some people that it did to us when we chose it.

THE Western now the GRAPE

324 Powell St.
Vancouver 4, B.C.
Phone: 688-3713

We wanted the name to get across what kind of newspaper we have been trying to build through trial and error in the last 7 months: COMMITTED to promoting and supporting the class struggle of working people on many fronts; OPEN as a communications network to the direct involvement of those who are actively fighting for change, who want to make public their ex-

periences and debate and learn from the experience of others; USEFUL as an informational tool that can help reach and activate people in specific organizing projects.

Some people felt that the name WESTERN ORGANIZER said just that. But many others didn't get that sense from it at all. They found it pretentious, implying that we were setting ourselves up as THE single centre of organizing that would encourage only a narrow set of struggles we could directly control, rather than a tool to be used by organizers on many fronts to build one strength of each struggle and real working unity between them.

One thing is evident from the responses, both positive and negative. The name of the paper is relevant to all those people who want to use it. We made a mistake in not consulting them.

We therefore have decided to postpone implementing the name change for one month. We will actively seek the opinions and suggestions of our readers and supporters. We urge everyone to write or phone telling us what you think of the new name and why. We are not going to total up votes like a Gallup poll, but listen to arguments about how a specific name will affect the organizing that grape readers are involved in.

Our mailing address is The GRAPE, 324 Powell Street, Vancouver. Phone 688-3713 Monday to Friday, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Boss tells workers

'Join union or else!'

by Dave Burke

On Monday, June 18, in B.C. Supreme Court, the Quarry Restaurant workers won the right to picket their place of work.

About a month ago, the manager fired all six for trying to organize the restaurant staff into the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE). Spot information picketing started after the firings.

Three B's Enterprises Ltd., owners of the Quarry House, applied for a blanket injunction to prohibit the six employees and members of CUPE Locals 1004 and 1598 from picketing.

The application for an injunction was made on June 4th immediately following an information picket of the fired employees and rank and file members of CUPE.

The union argued that the workers were fired because of union activity and therefore

the company was in violation of the Labor Relations Act. Section 4 (2) (d) states that: "No employer and no person acting on behalf of an employer, shall discharge an employee for reason that (i) the employee is or proposes to become, or seeks to induce any other person to become a member or officer of a trade union; or (ii) the employee participates in the promotion, formation, or administration of a trade union; but, except as expressly provided, nothing in this Act shall be interpreted to affect the right of an employer to suspend transfer, layoff, or discharge an employee for proper cause."

It was this "proper cause" statement that the company was relying on. They of course claim that the employees were fired for reasons of "inefficiency, ineptness, etc.". One of the fired employees said that the judge would rule in favour of an injunction. It "It's obvious the courts are biased toward the employer".

It is hard for none not to come to this conclusion just by looking at past legal decisions against the workers at Denny's, the Mediaval Inn, etc. Even Judge H.C. McKay, who was presiding over this case, has said that "This is a new restaurant, this kind of thing (picketing) could ruin him".

The court and the company are not the only ones who are trying to stop CUPE's organizing drive.

The American based Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union Local 28 has been signing up employees behind the backs of CUPE and the six fired employees.

One significant difference between the two organizing drives is that CUPE was asked to come by the workers. HREU was asked by the bosses. Collusion between HREU officials and restaurant management has become quite

open. Meetings called by management to sign up workers into HREU have taken place. There have been instances where women workers have been told by management to sign the HREU cards or else forfeit their jobs. HREU has apparently applied for certification of the restaurant workers. Through company-union collusion, a majority of the staff (fifty percent plus one) have been successfully coerced into signing up with HREU.

HREU doesn't seem to mind the violation of Section 6 of the L.R.A. which states that "No trade union, employers organization, or person shall use coercion or intimidation of any kind that could reasonably have the effect of compelling or inducing any person to become or refrain from becoming a member of a trade union".

The attitude of the fired employees to HREU was quite well summed up by one. "If Local 28 gets in, we know we will be in the cold".

Meatpackers walkout ousts foreman

by John Cleveland

30-hour walkout by 400 Intercontinental Meatpacking company workers on all three shifts ended in a partial victory on Friday, June 15.

Foreman Casey Van Dyke was stripped of power to give

orders at the plant, in South Vancouver.

Following years of grievances against his physical harassment of employees, especially women and younger workers. He was transferred to the cooling and lading department where he will be separated from the main body of workers but under the eye of local union president, Jim Kilpatrick, also employed in that area.

Some workers wanted Van Dyke fired outright; local business agents and elected plant officials of the union

had demanded he be demoted to the "yellow-band" level of management with no

power to initiate, let alone enforce, orders. The company gave written assurances instead that Van Dyke would only be able to pass instructions through a supervisor.

Several shop stewards, grievance committee members and elected officials had decided to call for a walkout in a long series of complaints and formal grievances against Van Dyke when it became clear local bosses would do nothing.

"We could have waited until it went to arbitration but we know from experience that they will never fire anyone from the management side", said local president Kilpatrick.

The first workers to arrive at 6:00 a.m. Thursday morning - tended they were just slow getting started, hoping to avoid a showdown; when the bulk of the roughly 250-person day-shift arrived. But the superintendent forced the issue by or-

dering four men who were late out of the employee dressing room to appear in his office to explain why they hadn't started work.

When George, chief shop steward, said that they were acting under his advice the superintendent told him he was fired and had better leave the plant immediately or he would phone the police to remove him by force. A woman shop steward was suspended with the four men summoned to the office when she refused to order anybody back onto the job.

Union officials refused to negotiate with a boss flown in from the head office in Saskatoon until the suspensions and firing were reversed. The demand was quickly granted when it became clear that the members would back this stand.

Day shift voted down the first settlement offer just before lunch on Thursday. It would

have meant going back to work with a verbal promise from the boss to settle the Van Dyke issue "soon" with lost wages from the walkout reduced by a guarantee that the 37-hour weekly minimum pay cited in the contract would be honoured despite the "illegal" job action.

Workers on the afternoon and graveyard shifts simply punched in and went home. - day shift workers went to the cafeteria and dressing areas.

Friday morning to await a new offer, this time from Saskatoon-based owner, 85-yr old Fred Mendel. They voted to go back on the job when the decision to transfer and demote Van Dyke was announced Friday noon.

Intercontinental Meatpacking - formerly called North Star meats when racetrack association heavy Jack Diamond owned it - is one of four plants owned by Mendel.

The Saskatchewan (NDP) government recently bought 45 percent interest in the company. They have made no attempt to challenge any of the work conditions enforced by the managers, hiding behind a technicality of the stock sale agreement which blocks direct "interference" in day to day company operations. Barrett has promised us more of the same. The Vancouver plant, the only one in B.C. where live cattle, lambs and hogs are delivered for slaughter was in the news last year when police responded to company requests to hunt down and kill two runaway cattle in the backyards of homes in Kerrisdale.

The 30-hour walkout indicates that the 400 workers at Intercontinental Meatpacking are not about to submit to any more of the boss' violence either.



Railworkers struggle accelerates

by Bill Harper

Thursday, June 14 84 locomotive engineers of the Canadian National Railway (C.N.R.) lost their seniority rights in an on-going struggle against the C.N.R. and the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of which they were formerly members

The loss of seniority was the result of an agreement between the C.N.R. and the B.L.E. to strip former members of division 907 (which had sent back their international charter) for refusing to pay 8000 dollars in back union dues. Since February members have refused to pay their \$16.65 monthly dues, 1 dollar of which goes to international headquarters in Cleveland and \$.65 of which remains in division 907.

Lorne Vandervoort, a local engineer who was fired for supporting a slow-down and dues strike, sees the latest harassment as an attempt to fire them. "They are trying to force a book-off, which is the only way they can lay charges against us under the Canada Labour Act."

Appeals were filed to the company for the loss of seniority by 67 engineers. But at a Friday meeting with C.N.R., workers walked out when they realized that B.L.E. boss Joe Speers, general chairman from Edmonton, had signed 'union dues delinquent slips', thus denying them a hearing with the company.

In a further effort to undermine the success of the slow-down and dues strike, C.N.R. moved 4 who were cut off the board in Jasper, to Vancouver. However, three of the engineers refused to work here, when they were told by the local that they would be scabbing.

Solidarity is growing amongst railworkers in British Columbia in their struggle against international unions. Two weeks ago, locomotive engineers in

the Kamloops division became the second local to send their charter back.

Support grows in Toronto

Eighty locomotive engineers in Toronto booked off sick on June 5 to show their dissatisfaction with the slow pace of negotiations between their unions and the railway companies.

Members of the United Transportation Union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, shut down yard and shunting operations, and cut GO transit commuter service in half. The book-off was organized by engineers to show their frustration over the slowness of negotiations. But more are expected. C.N. officials reported that the talk of further book-offs was so strong that railway companies are now trying for widespread absenteeism.

In an effort to escalate the support for workers' demands, a demonstration is planned for June 20 in front of the Toronto Union station. The Toronto Area Railway Council, with workers representing all of the major bargaining units, are planning a show of force to make the public and other workers aware of the conditions they face. There are also reports that demonstrations are planned in other railway centers.

Woman raped by boss, judge

by Connie Broatch

At seventeen, Kathy has had her first exposure to ruling class male justice. On March 15 of this year, she was indecently assaulted by her employer, on May 28 by the B.C. Courts.

Kathy pressed charges of indecent assault and attempted rape against her employer, arising out of an incident that took place March 15. On May 28, the trial (by magistrate) came up. While the prosecutor sat blithely by, the defence lawyer heaped abuse upon her in the form of irrelevant questions and vicious attempts to discredit her.

In the course of the trial, Kathy was asked if she was really a woman, what her breast measurement was, if she was wearing a bra on the date of the assault, whether she had had sexual intercourse before, with whom and how many times per week.

The defence lawyer then accused her of being a prostitute, a conclusion which he could not have possibly reached from her answers, and suggested that she had voluntarily slept with the accused on March 15 as well as on various other occasions. During this inquisition, Kathy was asked if her

boyfriend's presence made her uncomfortable. Upon her denial, he was barred from the courtroom.

The trial continued on the next day, and Kathy was told that her presence was not necessary. She phoned the prosecutor a few days later and learned that the accused had been fined three hundred dollars and sentenced to "about two weeks" and a year's probation.

Although a majority of accused male sexual offenders are acquitted, a sentencing does not constitute a victory by any means. It does not compensate for the humiliating and degrading courtroom proceedings, and does not deal with sexism but perpetuates it by deterring rapists not from raping, but from getting caught. Financial and physical punishment delay only with the effect and not the cause.

If, as statistics show, more than 75 percent of all sexual attacks on women go unreported to authorities, it is no great surprise. Rape and related crimes are viewed as offences which males commit against one another; a woman is merely property. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that "happily

married" women face a much easier time in court. Their attackers are usually sentenced. But, if a woman behaves in a manner which suggests that she is free, she pays for it by having her lifestyle, values, and morals put on trial.

In rape cases women are noticeably absent from juries because it is thought that they will have too much sympathy for women victims. Juries are advised that it is not safe to find defendants guilty on the mere testimony of the victim, although this same advice is not given when the crime involved is one of common assault or assault causing bodily harm.

The Women's Legal Assistance Clinic in Vancouver is presently working on a campaign to revise the laws, and thereby the courtroom practices, concerning rape. As well as giving legal advice on a variety of subjects, the Women's Legal Assistance Clinic will help in obtaining inexpensive or free lawyers. They stress the importance of having a lawyer in a rape case, not only to prevent acquittals, but to protect yourself from a barrage of personal insults by defence lawyers. Call the Clinic at 874-8525.

New T.V. bids offer same old pap

"Coming out with a new brand of corn flakes doesn't make corn flakes better for you." - Bill Nimitz
by Jody Conway and George Stanley

The Canadian Radio-Television Commission (CRTC) held a "public forum" last week to hear licensee applications for a third Vancouver TV station.

Though advertised as a public hearing, the affair took place in the grandiose ballroom of the Hotel Van-

couver during normal working hours. Advertisers, broadcasters and stockholders gathered to hear the applications and the CRTC's questions to three corporate applicants AND THE CBC. Also present were community media and citizens groups to oppose the granting of the license.

The CRTC is headed by Pierre Juneau, a Liberal appointee from the Quebec Power Corporation. A majority of the remaining members of the ten-member commission are other Liberal members and appoint-

tees.

Stanley Burke, onetime CBC news broadcaster, presented the application for Chako Broadcasting Ltd. Burke's presentation included token community representation. e claimed to have gained the support of Metro Media, a Vancouver community media service; Metro Media would be responsible for coverage of community issues concerning "radical youth". (Metro Media later stated it had refused cooperation with Chako.)

Chako presented a whole lot of promises and cliches about

citizen "access" and public participation. But its "unconventional" image was belied by the list of sponsors: Sylva Investments, Cable Utility Communications, C.N. Woodward, Alan Fotheringham. The anticipated revenue from advertising reaches over two million in the first year, and increases steadily thereafter.

Jim Pattison of Jim Pattison enterprises (car sales) spoke for his company Great Pacific Industries Ltd. He talked about a "highly competitive market", in which the main criterion should be financial stability.

"Community participation" was economically unfeasible; instead, Pattison promised programming to suit every age group and interest: "All positions to have their say, in an entertaining and commercial way". Great Pacific Industries, he pointed out, is 84 per cent B.C. owned: it turns out 49 per cent of the shares are owned by Pattison himself. Program director Jack Steward then talked about "local colour" but the schedule presented contained 37 and a half hours of a 60-hour week to Continued on page 22.

Wages for housework only partial answer

by Helen Mintz

Selma James, an activist in the women's movement in England for a number of years, spoke in Vancouver on June 4 and 5. Her major emphasis was on the demand for wages for housework. This campaign developed in England when the British government threatened to take away family allowance cheques (the equivalent of baby bonuses here). According to James, the women's movement was able to mobilize large groups of women around the demand that family allowances be maintained and increased. This demand escalated to wages for housework.

After addressing public meetings and the clerical and secretarial staff at UBC, Selma James spoke to a general women's meeting. This meeting brought together women in various groups within the Vancouver movement who have had little political contact with each other for a long time. Following an introduction, women from the Working Women's Association, the Women's Centre, SFU Women's Caucus and UBC staff began together to develop a critique of Selma James' theory.

According to James, the fundamental condition of women in this society is as unpaid houseworkers. Society has attempted, sometimes successfully to convince women that they're not really working at all.

It is because of their wagelessness, according to James, that women enter the job market from a position of weakness. The boss feels he is doing us a favour by paying us at all. And we have no position to bargain from.

She feels that women must recognize and force men in this society to recognize that housewives do work that is necessary to maintain capitalism. By endlessly looking after the needs of her mate and children (feeding, clothing, washing up after them), the housewife is creating workers for a boss who can draw all their energy at the job. Rather than leaving the home to take another job, James' strategy is that women demand wages for housework. "Women must demand less work and not more work."

James feels that wages will give women who work in the home a degree of independence from their mates that they have never had before. She feels that by striking at the fundamental condition of women's oppression (their wagelessness), payment for housework will be the beginning of an offensive against capitalism. "We are talking about organizing power to the extent that it gives us greater power to demand more." (For a more thorough discussion of Selma James' theories, see the Grape, vol. 2, No. 10).

Many women felt that James made useful connections between the oppression of women working in the home and outside the home. Furthermore her attempt to build a strategy that both deals with the root of women's op-

pression under capitalism and unifies the presently fragmented women's movement was seen as valuable. However, the demand for wages for housework must be accompanied by a critique of the taxation structure which taxes workers heavily and allows corporations to make huge profits with little taxation. In order that the demand for wages for housework not alienate the wage-earning working class, women must demand that these wages be paid through enforced taxation on corporations. It was felt that the demand for wages for housework, while forcing society to acknowledge the real work that women do, does not deal with the exploited and isolated conditions under which women work. In or-

der to end the isolation of women in the home, housework must be industrialized and child-rearing collectivized. By paying women to exist in alienating situations, the circumstances of that situation are merely legitimized and not changed. If women are paid for housework, it will make the realm of the home and child-rearing all the more the work and responsibility exclusively of women.

James failed to deal with the tactical difficulties of organizing women who as housewives work in isolation and have no direct working relationship with other women. Particularly when housewives are not really in a position to exercise power by withdrawing their labour. Women will not stop feeding and looking after their

children. Therefore the government will only grant wages for housework when it serves to stave off a threat to the maintenance of the present system.

The Canadian government has already found it socially profitable to pay students and young workers LIP and OFY money in order to keep them from rebelling against an economy which has no place for them. It is only to the extent that women, revolting against their isolation and marginal status as wage-earners, become a force that the government will attempt to pacify them by paying them to accept their situation.

I have attempted here to synthesize the main critiques of James theories that came out of the women's meeting. The Grape would welcome further comments.

Students meet to oppose PSA split

by Paula Swan

On June 6 a supposedly open forum was organized by Dr. Brian Wilson, Academic Vice-president at S.F.U., to hear students' opposition views to the proposed administrative move to split the PSA Department. Only five persons attended it. One of them, a student representative, read out a prepared boycott statement and walked out of the Forum hall. The Student Union is planning its own open Forum on Friday, June 22nd.

The demand for an open forum on the issue was conceded by Dr. Wilson when he was surrounded in his office by 25 students on June 1 (see last issue of the Grape.) It was a major victory for the student body, in view of the fact that the administration had already decided arbitrarily to split up the department. SINCE THEN, Dr. Wilson has been moving concertedly to nullify this student victory.

The students demanded that the forum be chaired by a neutral person. Dr. Wilson insisted that he himself would chair it. The students demanded that the forum be postponed for at least two weeks, during which time it could be sufficiently publicized and the parties concerned could prepare their positions carefully. Dr. Wilson adamantly maintained that there was no need for such publicity, since it was a matter affecting only the PSA Department.

In the usual arbitrary and authoritative manner, he went ahead to hold the forum on June 6. **Not even the members of the PSA faculty were informed of the proposed forum**, except for a brief notice sent to the Department Chairman a few hours before it was to be held.

The students' body maintains that the question of splitting the PSA department is not an internal matter of the department itself. It affects the broader sections of the university community as well. Also, since the split would involve almost doubling the administrative costs, it is a matter of vital interest to the taxpayer.

The PSA department has been a unique and innovative experience in presenting an integrated approach to society, and how society affects the lives of people within it. The department combined political science, sociology and anthropology, and it was this approach to social life which made the PSA department internationally famous and attracted some brilliant and promising students and professors in its early days.

The present students fear that the split would fit the social sciences at SFU to the American model of compartmentalized and specialized approaches.

In order to have an open discussion of all the issues involved, the student union will hold a public forum in the covered mall on Friday, June 22, at 12:30 p.m. The public, the press, and the total university community are invited and urged to attend and participate in the discussions. Specific invitations have been sent to the university president, Dr. Strand, to the academic vice-president, Dr. Wilson, to the Commissioner for Education, John

Bremer, and to the Minister of Education, Eileen Dailly.

It is rather unlikely that Ms. Dailly or any of her representatives will come. In a letter sent recently to a student leader she said: "While I am most interested in developments which take place on campus, it would be neither my intention nor my right to interfere with decisions made by . . . proper authorities, unless in carrying out their duties they were in some way contravening the provisions of the Universities Act. As far as I can determine, it does not appear that they are doing so."

In the meantime, while the newly instituted Commission on Education reviews the situation, makes its recommendations, and a revised Universities Act is passed (say two years from now), the SFU administration goes on to impose its arbitrary decisions which vitally affect the lives of the present student body, and those of future students.

The students oppose this arbitrariness. They want major educational decisions to be made, not through administrative manoeuvres, but through open and responsible participation of the widest sectors of the community. They want tax-payers to know why the costs of administration at the university are rising. They want all concerned people to express their views on how social science should be taught at SFU.

Hence this **Open Forum** on Friday, June 22nd at 12:30 p.m. **Everyone** is urged to come.

THE GRAPE

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Arson by the owner suspected

by Paula Swan and Hari Sharma

On June 1, at 2:30 a.m. a fire broke out in an old rooming house at 1032 Hastings Street, spreading to an adjacent building on the corner of Hastings and Glen Drive. Three occupants died; seven were seriously injured. By the time the fire was put under control the first building was completely gutted and the second was rendered permanently uninhabitable.

The buildings in question were old, dilapidated structures, representative of the vast number of tenement houses in which poor, unemployed or welfare recipients in Vancouver are forced to live. According to the investigations undertaken by this reporter, it was found that these buildings did meet the existing fire protection regulations - they had an alarm system and a fire escape.

No one, including the officials of the Fire Department who were interviewed, however, knew if the alarm system was operative. The surviving occupants claim they did not hear the alarm. The Fire Department officials maintain that all tenement houses in the city are inspected regularly every four months. It could not be ascertained, though, as to whether or not these particular buildings had been inspected in the past few months. Even if they had, in the words of Fire Department officials, it wouldn't have made any difference because the alarm systems were old and operated on unreliable dry cell batteries, as do the majority in these buildings, and they could become inoperative at any time.

Moreover, the alarm system itself is hardly an adequate measure. The Chief Fire Marshall in a telephone interview acknowledged that most of these old tenement houses are essentially fire traps. They do not contain the sprinkler system which, according to him, is the most effective and reliable measure for preventing fires from getting out of control.

The city has revised its fire regulations recently. According to new by-laws passed by City Council, all non-private dwellings will have to meet gradually-upgraded fire protection measures. These, however, will not be fully effective and enforced until November 1, 1975. It doesn't seem that buildings like the ones which caught fire recently will have adequate protection for the next two years, at least.

It is interesting that the city was able to promptly regulate and implement fire protection in the case of the race horse barns at the PNE. In the words of one Fire Department official, "the lives of the horses seem to be more precious than the lives of human beings". If the accidental fire deaths of some horses could prompt such quick action, one wonders why the city doesn't move immediately to improve the conditions of hundreds of these firetraps in which thousands of people, like those who died the night of June 1st, are forced to live.

This event poses another question. How did the fire start? Because it flamed up so quickly, officials have been led to suspect arson. This may be a distracting suspicion to cover up the inadequacies in the existing prevention measures, or it may really be an arson case. If so, who would benefit?

According to the information I received from a reliable source in the Fire Department, who prefers to remain unidentified, the fire insurance at one of the two buildings was to expire a day after the fire actually occurred. And the owner was reportedly informed by the insurance agency that the policy would not be renewed. It was further reported that the Insurance Underwriters Association considered this building a risk for further insurance. Only a thorough police investigation could substantiate these suspicions. The event, thus, not only highlights the inadequacies in fire preventing measures as they exist in the vast number of cheap tenement houses, but also brings to the surface the phenomena of massive extortion through rackrenting by property owners.

The three persons who died cannot be brought back to life. The destroyed personal effects of the survivors, even if compensation was made, could not make up for the enormous mental strain they have suffered. But, perhaps, this unfortunate event will create enough stimulus for the civic leaders in this city to do what needs to be done in order to prevent further tragedies.

More tenant rights sought

by Fraser Valley News Collective

A number of amendments to the Landlord and Tenant Act were passed by the provincial legislature this spring. Although falling far short of the demands of tenant organizations in B.C., the changes do provide some additional protection for tenants. All contraventions of the Landlord and Tenant Act, Part II are now criminal offenses. This includes an amended s. 46 which requires a landlord to give the tenant 8 hours notice before showing the premises to prospective tenants even after notice to quit has been given. If you walk in and find your landlord showing your apartment to someone, turn him in to the police.

Of great relevance to many during our current recurring housing crisis is the amendment to s. 51 concerning rental increases. Rent increases are now tied to the premises and are limited to once a year. Previously, landlords were prevented from increasing the rent of a particular tenant more than once a year. However, they evaded this control by giving the tenant, who refused to pay an illegal rent increase, a one month's eviction notice and then passing the increase onto the next tenant. Despite the amendment, there are still no controls on the size of an increase.

Before the spring amendments it was possible to contract out of the one month notice (of eviction) provision in the Act. Consequently, many tenants who signed one of those forbidding looking 'application' forms for the apartment of their choice, had been agreeing to be kicked out on 48 hours notice, for almost any cause. Now the only exception to one month's clear notice in writing is when there is agreement otherwise at the time notice is given.

What about the conversion of apartments into condominium-type dwellings? A

landlord who plans a conversion is now required to give the tenant four months written notice and is responsible for the tenant's moving expenses up to a maximum of \$300. The tenant may terminate his tenancy on 10 days written notice at any time during the four month period. Apartment owners have found a loophole in the new laws by converting to co-ops instead of condominiums. This rather ironical

use of the term "co-operative" means the apartment becomes a co-op association with each tenant becoming a shareholder for a fixed sum. One of the rights the tenant, as a shareholder, is to lease a suite!

There are other significant changes to the Landlord and Tenant Act. An amendment to Section 60B enables a Small Claims Judge to issue an injunction (without requiring the

Continued on page 22

We want to negotiate

-Retail Clerks Union
Local 1518

The majority of the strikebreakers working inside this store now are being paid more than any clerk was paid prior to the strike, and the staff at other stores are enjoying increases in pay, but still the management will not negotiate with us.

We are trying for our first contract, but the Shoppers Drug Mart has refused even to give us a counter-offer. The reason we decided we needed the union in the first place is that promises had been made to improve our working conditions-- we hopefully awaited the changes -- and very little materialized over a period of close to three years. Before going on strike we tried to negotiate with the company for four months, and asked for counter-offers from the company. No result.

Through our strike, most of those who are now working at our jobs are now enjoying higher wages than we ever made. Some of the new employees cannot understand why we would ever have gone on strike, since they are naturally enjoying the increased wages which resulted from our walking out. What they may not have thought of is the possibility that if we lose this strike, their wages may drop to the previous levels.

Shoppers Drug Mart has been fined \$10,000 for false advertising within the past

year, so take the information being given inside the stores with a grain of salt.

Some people cross the line to use the Post Office, thinking that this is not supporting the store. The post office employees in Shoppers Drug Mart stores are hired and paid by the employer and not the government and do not earn wages comparable to post office employees.

Picketing is not fun. It is tiring and discouraging to walk the picket line and be told by passers-by that "You probably never worked there" and "I suppose you are collecting welfare". We have walked this picket line since February 23rd in all kinds of weather: rain, sleet, and bitter cold winds. Now we joke about getting tans on our faces and hands, but really we are very serious about this strike and want to reach an honourable settlement with the company and go back to work.

Although we have received abuse from some shoppers (even to being spat on, sworn at, shoved and pushed), we have also received wonderful moral support from many people who understand our aims and have taken their business elsewhere in support of us. At one of the stores, an 87-year-old woman comes by nearly every day and tells the picketers: "Keep it up, I'm right with you". That sort of encouragement keeps us going.

Spontaneity: out with Spartacus

Dear GRAPE:

I should like to correct what I feel is an important error in the otherwise well written article by John Cleveland on the history of the origins of the Canadian workers union.

It deals with the actual events concerning the Lenkurt electric strike, in his article on the CAIMAW.

The article states "The company had provoked a walkout just before the date when Lenkurt workers, members of Local 213, IBEN could legally go on strike."

It is true that the company was very provocative, but the walkout was not a spontaneous gesture by the women - (spontaneity went out with Spartacus) it was organized by George Brown.

The word passed among all employees that Wednesday was - "Everyone out at 11 a.m."

I would also suspect that Tom Constable the Assistant Business Manager for Local 213 also knew of the intent to walkout at 11 a.m.

In fact the only ones who didn't were Art O'Keefe the Business Agent and McDonald the President, who were both in Winnipeg at a C.L.C. convention.

As you point out in the article, George Brown was the Chief Steward in Lenkurt. He knew the agreement was to expire shortly, and given the feeling of the workers, a large strike vote could be expected, and probably a successful strike conducted and won.

After all, George was not a newcomer to the Labour movement, given his background in the steelworkers union, and his involvement in the Left generally.

Yet never once did he use his influence to caution, what was a naive work force, against walking out - to the contrary, the "all out at 11 a.m." order probably emanated from George.

What is also missing from the article, and missing too from what is becoming accepted as the official history of Lenkurt and the origins of the CAIMAN is the fact that the company sent everyone a telegram 2 days after they'd walked out, telling them to report for work on Monday and all would be forgiven. Hardly the action of a company that had provoked a walkout - George incidentally did caution the workers on that particular time.

He cautioned them not to tell either the officers of the union, or the Labour Council and B.C. Federation, of the existence of the telegram from the company.

I believe the intent of George Brown, and perhaps Jess Succamore, was to try and effect a breakaway from the I.B.E.W. before the walkout ever occurred, so that any normal, negotiated contract would be expected to strengthen the position of Local 213. That being the case, it would not have been in the interest of a breakaway movement to play within the rules.

My feeling at the time was that they were wrong, for given their leadership in Lenkurt, and considering the fact that an election was also in the offing that month, the right wing in 213 could have all been swept out of office.

However, it didn't happen that way, and one can only grudgingly concede that they were probably right anyway - however my objection is in the falsification of history, either by amendments or omissions, one doesn't have to justify everything to the angels you know.

T.R.B.
Local 213, I.B.E.W.



Let's build political force out of pain

This is a reply to several private and public criticisms we have received about our involvement in the review of Kate Millett's **Woman as Writer** talk, (Grape Mar. 28, '73).

We can't help but feel that much of the criticism has missed the central points of our article. Perhaps those points were not clear enough and so should be clarified here.

We have been criticized for 'hard-lining' Millett. People have defended her by maintaining that she "isn't a theoretician of the mould of Rosa Luxemburg (Flood, Grape, April 10 '73)" and that she was at UBC to talk about writing, not politics or action.

We understand that Millett visited UBC to speak about the WOMAN as writer. She did. Very badly. And carelessly. This particular criticism is made with some knowledge of Millett's own work and experience in mind. (**Sexual Politics**, her reply to Mailer, her article on Angela Davis) We believe it is imperative to situate such topics historically and to people them with those individuals who have been vital in their development. In this case, women writers. And, also in this case, women writers who have understood their experience as women and projected it through literature in eloquent and critical ways. Those women writers who have, in various periods and various ways, resisted. Millett did not do this.

If we talk our pain; we are forgetting our power. We are sick and tired of liberals telling us what the women's movement is. It definitely is NOT pain.

Kate Millett is an avowed pacifist and her pacifism is the extension to a political realm of her obsession with the pain of her sex. If you saw Kate Millett and she struck that chord of pain in you, what are you going to do about it? Face to face confrontations between individuals are not enough any more. Women are oppressed by more than individuals or a removed

letters to the grape

helplessness and paranoia were returned to us through Millett. Maurice Flood suggested in his open letter that millions of people have a right to feel hurt. That's no right. What we want, what we demand, is that we destroy all the hurts and their sources. By concentrating on our injuries we can cement a bond, but belabouring pain becomes destructive.

To address this particular topic and to ignore the pain and joy of female experience found in de Beauvoir, McCarthy, Lessing, Laurence, Atwood, Sontag, Di Prima etcetera, is to ignore the positive, rebellious potential of the

topic. Millett chose to ignore and then opted for an astonishing approach. She whined about various horrors - sexual and other - of female experience. She substituted herself for women writers. And she stopped there. In a sense she was able to concretize the joys and tasks of writing. And there are special joys and very special tasks for women writers today.

Much of the energy behind the article was born from the despair we felt as we walked the Denny's picket line after listening to Millett. So many women heard her speak - in an intensely personal way - about women; and so few walked in support of women who work. We felt that it was a shortcoming of her speech that she failed to talk about women who work; about herself as a worker. Certainly she recognized capitalism as 'an evil system'. Where does she place herself in relation to that structure? At the very least we felt it unfair of her not to speak of our power as women: of political sex, rather than sexual politics.

We now realize that there was a good chance that Millett didn't know about the Denny's Boycott. But everyone else there did. Obviously we can't blame Millett - but there has to be some reason for only 6 of 1500 people feeling collective, mobilized and emotional enough - a commonality of experience - to go down to that picket line. Perhaps part of the reason lies in Millett's approach, analysis and implicit solutions; at UBC she emphasized individual breakthrough, a kind of personal, psychological liberation.

For two hours Kate Millett filled us with the visceral experiences of femaleness. Much of this experience was common. Fear, pain, shame, 'evil', we are oppressed by an entire system. Sometimes the introspection we practice becomes narcissism - it should become political action.

-Marcy Toms
-Pat Barter
-Jody Conway

Where 19 died

19 scarlet roses, the chaplain spread around
In the waters of Burrard Inlet in old Vancouver town.
Where the bridge came tumbling down
When the bridge came tumbling down
19 men were drowned
In June of 1958 in old Vancouver town.

There were 70 men working to build this brand new bridge
To span the 2nd Narrows and connect up with the ridge.
'Til a big wind hit the bridge
And the bridge came tumbling down
And 19 men were drowned
And the medical corp couldn't be too sure of the rest of the men they found.

The frogmen in the water by the cutting torches glow
Fought to save the steel men from certain death below.
And pain will never know
When the bridge came tumbling down
And 19 men were drowned
And 60 more who came ashore so thankful they were found.

It often makes you wonder in strength who has the edge
The longest steel beam structure, that spans the highest ridge,
Or the men who built the bridge
For the bridge came tumbling down
And 19 men were drowned
But the other men came back again to lay the new beams down.

Now, if you're ever crossing this mighty bridge sublime
And 19 scarlet roses pass before your mind
Remember and be kind
The bridge came tumbling down
And 19 men were drowned
So you could ride to the other side of old Vancouver town.

Song by Stompin' Tom Connors, on his album My Stomping Grounds, which is dedicated to the Steelmen who lost their lives on the 2nd Narrows Bridge.

Our fathers ploughed up the prairies
Their sons might have worked the wide fields
But now we follow the new roads
The oil smoke, the gears, the big wheel.

We're the men who built all the bridges
The men who dug out your mines
The men who laid the long cables
Red iron, hard rock and deep water.

We're the orphans who walk through your cities
Who stopped to put lights in your skies
Who gambled and drank up our wages
Red iron, hard rock and deep water.

**We're the dead men from cold 2nd Narrows
The bodies from Springhill's deep mines,
The ghosts inside Portage Mountain
Red iron, hard rock and deep water.**

We're the men who fell from the towers,
From the dams to your river's swift waters
In the unmarked graves without flowers
Red iron, hard rock and deep water.

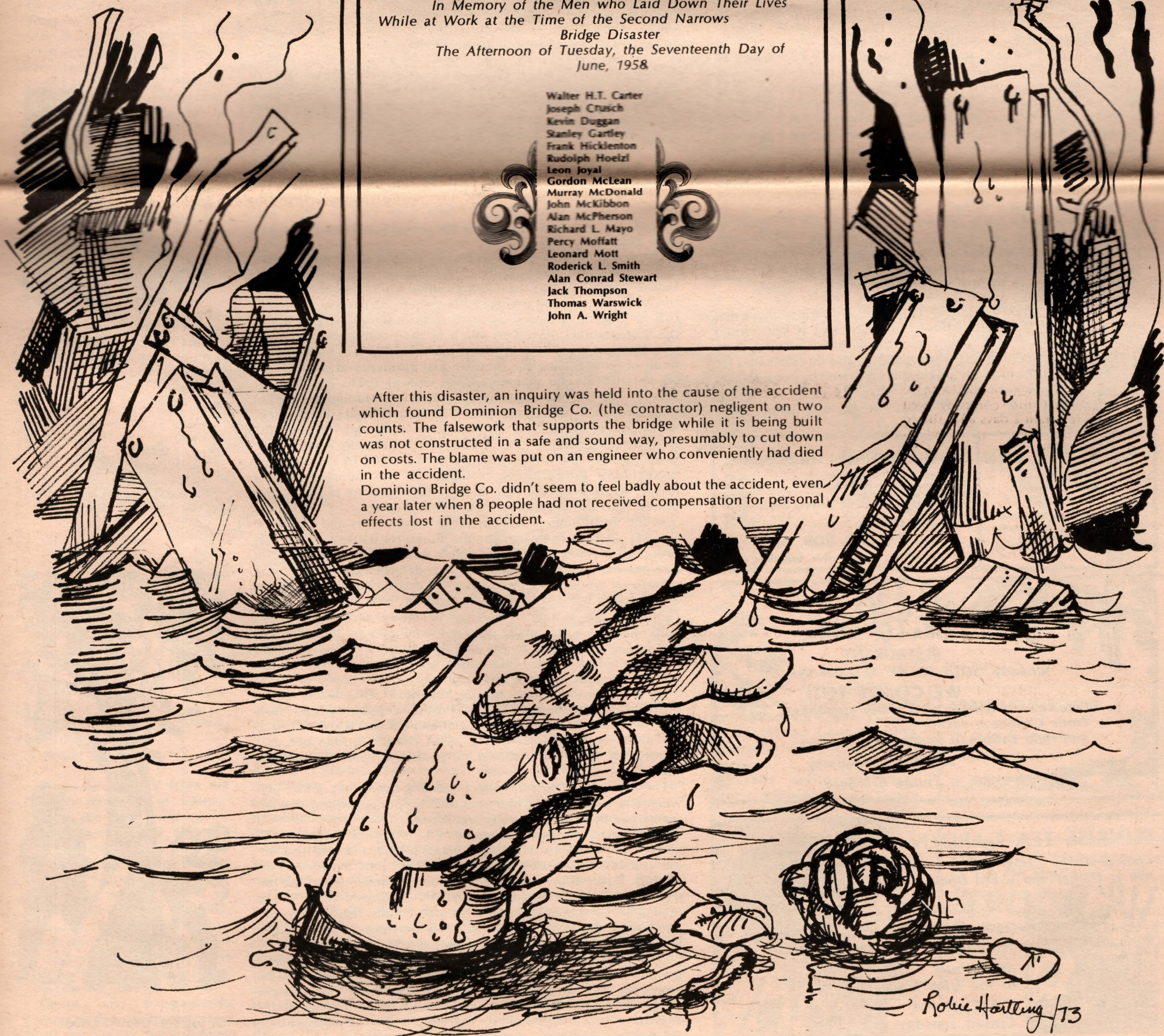
And we were a part of this nation
And we are a part of this world
We are the sons of your daughters
Red iron, hard rock and deep water.

This song was written by Joe Irving for the 14th National Convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers the year before they merged with Steel. At this time they were determined to fight the takeover.

In Memory of the Men who Laid Down Their Lives
While at Work at the Time of the Second Narrows
Bridge Disaster
The Afternoon of Tuesday, the Seventeenth Day of
June, 1958

Walter H.T. Carter
Joseph Crutch
Kevin Duggan
Stanley Gartley
Frank Hickleton
Rudolph Hoelzl
Leon Joyal
Gordon McLean
Murray McDonald
John McKibbin
Alan McPherson
Richard L. Mayo
Percy Moffatt
Leonard Mott
Roderick L. Smith
Alan Conrad Stewart
Jack Thompson
Thomas Warwick
John A. Wright

After this disaster, an inquiry was held into the cause of the accident which found Dominion Bridge Co. (the contractor) negligent on two counts. The falsework that supports the bridge while it is being built was not constructed in a safe and sound way, presumably to cut down on costs. The blame was put on an engineer who conveniently had died in the accident. Dominion Bridge Co. didn't seem to feel badly about the accident, even a year later when 8 people had not received compensation for personal effects lost in the accident.



ECONOMY

Burke-Hartke bill supports national capitalists against multi-nationals

by Bill Harper

The Burke-Hartke trade bill, now in the United States Congress, shows the American imperialist system is in a state of economic crisis. It reveals conflict of interest between the American national capitalists and the Multi-national corporations.

Capitalist-imperialist expansion in the third world is reaching its limits and the cost of maintaining a military abroad to secure these holdings is rising. Monopoly capitalism has therefore turned inward to further intensify the exploitation of workers in the United States, Europe, Japan and Canada.

Furthermore, profits having risen quicker than wages and the entire capitalist system now finds itself in a crisis of 'over production'.

Over-production causes excess of supply over demand, with profits and re-investment declining. In order to rectify problems of over-production, inflation is induced. Raising prices becomes a means to create capital for further investment.

In order to get away from higher costs in the U.S., multi-national corporations have made greater direct-investment in industrial countries outside the U.S. Because of the cheaper costs and a U.S. tax system which benefits corporations investing abroad, and because multi-national's are bigger and can handle climbing interest rates more easily, the smaller national corporations are put in a disadvantageous position when it comes to competition both at home and abroad. National U.S. corporations are also finding it more difficult to compete with European and Japanese capitalists both on the world market and in the U.S.

The inability of national corporations to compete has put a squeeze on both small corporations and workers. Workers have been laid off because of national corporations' cut backs and because multi-nationals have moved some of their operations abroad. They also have been subjected to a decline of real-wages through higher taxes and inflation.

The options for the national corporations are: declare bankruptcy, merge (the history of capitalism has been the increasing concentration of capital), or fight.

The Burke-Hartke trade bill now in Congress is an effort of national capitalists and the AFL - CIO to bring trade reform policies to strengthen their position in relation to multi-national corporations as well as capitalists from Europe and Japan.

The Burke-Hartke trade bill will make six main changes:

1. 'modernize' the tax laws by ending certain tax incentives that now encourage U.S. corporations to invest overseas. This would eliminate the tax credits American corporations receive for taxes paid to foreign governments. The credit will also be eliminated for the taxes U.S. firms now pay on royalties received by corporations for the use of patents outside the U.S.
2. will require the U.S. corporations to use conservative

depreciation rules in estimating their tax write-off for foreign operations.

3. will end tax-free treatment for U.S. corporation's incomes when licensing and transferring patents to foreign corporations. This would discourage the export of technology by taxing incomes from such transfers.

4. will eliminate tax advantages for U.S. businessmen now exempt from personal income taxes if they spend seventeen out of eighteen months working for a foreign subsidiary.

5. will create a three man commission to regulate all foreign U.S. trade.

6. will establish quotas on all imports except where there is an already existing quota agreement or when the import of goods would cause disruption of U.S. markets (e.g. coffee, tea, bananas, etc.). All other categories of goods would be subjected to quotas based on the average annual imports during the period 1965 - 69.

The Burke-Hartke bill, through a revised tax structure and the use of a quota system is a direct attack on the multi-national corporations by restricting direct investment and hindering the development of American technology in foreign countries. It is also an attack on the Japanese and European capitalists who have increased their imports greatly in the past ten years. Burke-Hartke was drafted by both national capitalists and labour leaders of the AFL-CIO each with their own interests in the bill.

National capitalists have been hit hardest in the imports of footwear, steel, textiles and chemicals. These capitalists often find themselves in competition with importers who have been financed with American capital. The shoe industry imports from Italy, Spain, Korea, Brazil, and Taiwan have risen from 4.2 percent in 1960 to 34.6 percent of total consumption in the U.S. As a result, 200 companies have gone out of business. Imports of women's apparel rose from 6 percent of consumption in 1961 to 25 percent in 1971. Steel imports zoomed from 1,150,000 tons in 1957 to 18,300,000 tons in 1971 -- 18 percent of the market. The AFL - CIO is threatened by the increase of imports into the American market and the export of technology and jobs.

The AFL - CIO said 900,000 jobs have been lost through imports from 1966 to 1971. The International Association of Machinists have lost 50,000 members in the last five years, the United Shoe Workers of America's membership has dropped from 58,000 to 41,500 in the last decade, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union lost 25,000 members from 1969 to 1971, and United Steel Workers of America had 104,000 workers laid off in 1971 alone.

The export of technology has had its greatest affect on the electrical workers in the U.S. In 1971 imports from Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Mexico accounted for 54 percent of black and white T.V. sets, 18 percent of color sets, 32 percent of radios, and 96 percent of tape recorders. In no other industry have the U.S. corporations moved so much of their manufacturing overseas, then exported their products back into the U.S. market. As a result of these moves, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers lost 64,000 members from 1966 to 1971.

With their own positions being undermined through the loss of thousands of members, the AFL - CIO leaders used their financial resources to launch a protectionist campaign (during the presidential election). The money which normally would have been put into the Democratic party, was used to try and elect protectionist sympathizers in Congress. The campaign was a failure. Nixon and the multi-national interests were put back into power with the support of AFL - CIO workers.

In the mean time, Nixon has made moves to try and 'cool out' the AFL - CIO campaign for the Burke-Hartke bill. Nixon has proposed a Trade Reform Act which would include a system of safe-guards for industries and workers damaged by steeply rising imports. It would include 'adjustment assistance' for companies and workers harmed by imports. Both of these items, however, cannot be seen as a move by Nixon to support protectionist sympathies as it is a very vague proposal which has yet to be presented to Congress. And in the last five months, Nixon has held meetings with the AFL - CIO leaders and offered government administrative jobs to move them from their protectionist position.

As a result of Nixon's moves, the AFL - CIO leaders have changed their position. AFL - CIO President George Meany now says: "There is a mood of co-operation after Mr. Nixon talked to the union on February 19, 1972". This change can be seen as a victory for the multi-national corporations over the national capitalists.

There are three possible effects coming from the conflict between the national and multi-national corporations and the implementation of protectionist legislation.

If Burke-Hartke were implemented, it would result in the closure of many manufacturing plants in Canada and the immediate loss of 300,000 Canadian workers' jobs (Financial Post figures). If partial protectionist legislation is implemented the impact would not be as great but factory closures and job losses would still be significant. And if no protectionist legislation is implemented, Canadian workers will still be subjected to induced inflation and tax increases to further diminish real wages.

One result of the Burke-Hartke bill is that the international union bureaucrats in Canada affiliated with the AFL - CIO can no longer say they can protect the interests of workers in Canada any longer. The AFL - CIO and their campaign to have protectionist legislation has added fuel to the fire of the Canadian union movement.



Monopolies



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They love our mountains and socialists' Maclean's liberals come to B.C.

by San Persky

Of course Maclean's liberals didn't come here themselves to produce their 'very special' June issue on B.C. ("not so much a province; more a way of life").

Just the way foreign-based multi-national corporations get members of the Canadian ruling class to finance the takeover of the country, in the sector of 'ideas' Maclean's gets some resident liberals to produce the images wanted. A mixture of Liberal-liberals (Gordon Gibson, Pat McGeer), NDP-liberals (Allan Fotheringham, Clive Cocking) and anarchist-liberals (Allen Garr, George Bowering, George Woodcock) were hired to write the issue that Maclean's editor Peter Newman packaged.

After you decode the flossy pictures and uniformly glossy writing, a few themes emerge. The cover headlines tell some of the story: *The Pacific Side of Paradise; Eccentricity as a Way of Life; Dave Barrett and Other Miracles*. Starting to get the picture?

The themes - as propaganda - are meant to sink quietly into the readers' minds and become part of what they believe about reality. The task for us is to figure out the function of this 'lotus-land' talk (yes, they really say lotus-land).

1. Theme: B.C. is 'special' and at the same time very 'Canadian'. Liberal Function: arouse local pride of the natives while making them feel

British Columbia: A Very Special Issue

JUNE 1973 CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE 60¢
Maclean's

The Pacific side of paradise
Eccentricity as a way of life
David Barrett & other miracles



New Horizons: Highs and lows in lotus land

part of Canada. Advance the course of nationalism. Objective function: Create 'patriotism' (or, to use the scientific term, 'bourgeois nationalism') in order to avoid the question of social class (the bourgeoisie or the proletariat) and which controls the means of production and holds political power. Subjectively this group of liberals favours nationalism. Objectively they want to replace the international ruling class hold on Canada with a national ruling class control.

2. Theme: B.C. is a spiritual frontier. This appears in half a dozen silly articles. "When you're breaking new ground, whether it's land around you or your own life you ignore tradition ... here we make most of our own rules." Ho-ho. The sophisticated fact that this is written in a tone of self-mockery doesn't mean the false claim isn't believed by the author. Liberal function: to show freedom exists in the mind. Objective function: to distort actual, material political struggles developing here.

3. Theme: NDP social democracy is warm and human. Liberal function: to assure everyone that the NDP poses no threat to the present capitalist system. Objectively: true. In fact, Maclean's makes me realize that a Premier Dave Anderson government would only differ in minor details from the Premier Dave Barrett government.

4. Theme: individualism and

eccentricity. B.C. is full of unique and wacky persons. (This one comes home. In my co-opted friend Bowering's article on 'culture', I appear as a bit player in the cast of characters - smashing tennis balls over the net while sporting Communist truths. Look mom, no hands - we even have rebels!) Liberal function: to show people that in B.C. you can 'be yourself'. Objective function: to use the illusion of individual freedom to mask any discussion of the development of people (ultimately the working class) on determining who holds productive and political power.

5. Structure: smoothness. What's neat about this method is that Maclean's doesn't have to 'lie'; they can be 'comprehensive'. Almost every 'shade' of political belief (Gordon Shrum, former chairman of B.C. Hydro to Fred Mullin, president of the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada) is allowed to stare out at you from the slickness. Allan Fotheringham's maple-syrupy eulogy to Dave Barrett is titled **Socialist in a Land of Plenty** and you're not supposed to add: Yea, plenty of unemployment, plenty of exploitation, plenty of subtle repression. The structure of Maclean's magazine presents an unbroken surge and if you thin, "hey, it isn't like this at all," then Maclean's wants you to have a second thought: I wonder what's wrong with me for not accepting this?

New paper fills gap in Kootenays

by George Stanley

A new paper is coming out in the Kootenays. The first issue of the **Arrow**, a 20-page tabloid with about a half-and-half mixture of labour-oriented and hip, or counter-culture coverage, went on sale in Castlegar and Trail early this month.

The **Arrow** features a four-page Labour Supplement written by Al Engler and Joe Irving which sets the Canadian Workers Union's Struggle for independence from the Steelworkers at the Cominco Mill in Trail against the background of the Labour history of the area.

Labour history is buttressed by labour newspaper history, in an article by Craig Barnsley that tells the story of the Trail's **Ad News**, a pro-labour paper that competed with the Cominco-influenced Trail **Daily Times** between 1934 and 1945.

The **Arrow** opens up another area of conflict in Trail with an article on the recent cutback in the strength of the Trail Fire Department. With the approval of the fire chief, the fire-fighting force has been reduced from 16 to 12 men. Chuck Barry, president of Fire Fighters local 941, contends the cutback will effect the efficiency of the department, since the reduction means at times there will be no one at the fire station. The **Arrow** concludes this article by warning the citizenry of Trail: "This might just be the time to clean out the attic...and keep a long hose handy."

There are well-researched (but depressing) articles on how local officials have managed to frustrate the work of a pilot SPEC recycling project in Nelson and the Little People's Nursery day care centre in Kinnaird.

The **Arrow**'s Arrow also covers several attempts to deal with friction between "straights" "straight" citizens and longhairs that has apparently not cooled off so much in the Kootenays as it has in the big city.

The only things I really disliked in the **Arrow** were the arts page -- articles were overly long, sweetly sentimental (music), and pretentiously literary (books). Still, they were about local artists, which is in line with the **Arrow**'s local intentions.

The **Arrow**'s first issue was put out on an OFY grant, but it is intended to become self-sustaining. The June issue is available at the Grape office. The **Arrow**'s address is Box 3314, Castlegar.

← the arrow →

Issue No. 1 - Castlegar, B.C. - June, 1973

A Kootenay Co-operative Journal

25 cents

Arrow Labour Supplement



An examination of the **Arrow**'s "straight" competition, the Trail **Daily Times** and the Castlegar **News**, suggests that there is a real need for papers like the **Arrow**, not just in the Kootenays but everywhere. There is a lot going on in every community -- issues of conflict and struggle which a paper like the weekly Castlegar **News**--which is practically laid out by the advertisers--would rather not deal with.

In the most recent issue of the **News** (June 7) there were only 25 column inches of copy that could really be classified as "news"-- the longest item being a seven column inch story on a fire at the Celgar lumber division. There were 92 inches of announcements and 37 inches of police briefs and auto accidents. The **News** seems not to pretend to be anything more than a retail business-oriented bulletin.

In the June 8 issue of the Trail **Daily Times**, the Celgar fire story got only two inches, and the issue contained only ten more inches of solid local news -- three brief items: one on a Workmen's Comp inspection of Cominco, noting that both the Comp Board and Steel officials had "No comment" on anything that had been found; one on an industrial death at the Kaiser open pit mine at Sparwood; and, the longest item, a coroner's report on a previous industrial death at the Salmo HB lead-zinc mine. The top story on page one was about the Montreal police raising objections to proposed restrictions on their wiretapping.

Other "non-news" local items totaled 31 inches, with 60 inches of Canadian and 52 inches of international news (the latter rather evenly divided between the U.S. and the rest of the world.)

Two earlier issues of the **Times** show much the same pattern -- the paper is really an expanded Castlegar **News** plus stories pulled off the wire services, at times almost at random. For example, the longest story in the issue of June 7 dealt with the retirement of a professor of economics at the University of New Brunswick. I wrote above that the **Arrow** is largely hip, or counter-culture oriented, but the **Times** gives it some perhaps unintentional competition, at least in the issues I looked at. The June 7 issue has two long stories on black magic on the back page, while the June 8 issue fills most of page two with the longest astrology column I have ever seen.

Chinese gymnasts on tour "Friendship through



by Barbara Coward

Before liberation (1949), gymnastics as a sport was practically non-existent in China. In the decades of Kuomintang rule only one national meet was held, with just eight participants. Since liberation the people's government has actively promoted gymnastics as a part of general physical training.

Fifteen Chinese gymnasts, eight women and seven men, performed on June 8 to over 4,000 people in the Vancouver Agrodome, with a clean agility and consistent precision that spoke of strict discipline. But it was their forthright friendliness and spirit that captured the hearts of the spectators that evening. Beyond the bold daring, the imaginative combinations, the incredible suppleness, they expressed always genuine enjoyment at the performances of others. Innovative, confident, dazzling in their brilliant red uniforms, they left everyone breathless and amazed by their athletic courage and stamina. It was a labour of love which they shared equally with the Canadian gymnasts also taking part in the display. Members of both teams constantly congratulated one another in a camaraderie that came from long hours of practice and training.

Although at the time of liberation, most of the current members of the Chinese team were not yet born, it was within this new atmosphere of encouragement and incentive that their talents were developed. Ting Chao-fang, a member of the national team and coach at Hefei Spare-Time Physical Culture School, had suffered

from a crippling child-hood disease until the people's government medical program cured her. This gave her the opportunity to attend school, where she trained rigorously in gymnastics. This year she placed second in the four events at China's national competition.

For the audience in the Agrodome, the majority of whom were Chinese, it was indeed an unusual and exciting event. After more than 20 years of caution, Canada (in this case the B.C. Gymnastic Association) was sponsoring a cultural display from the People's Republic, that would assuredly generate closer ties in friendship. A large proportion of the spectators had come as families; it was common to see tiny four-year old good-naturedly lugging around babies, and to hear enthusiastic discussions among men and women at intermission about the intricate combinations. It was not "expert" talk, but genuine expressions of appreciation that reflected the excitement of the participating athletes on the floor below.

Perhaps the only flaw in the performance was the preferential layout of equipment. Events promising the most spectacular workouts, for instance men's even parallel bars, the pommel horse, and to some extent floor exercises, were conveniently set up directly in front of the official dignitaries, leaving some of us wishing farsightedness or a pair of good binoculars. Still, even this inconvenience disappeared when the team concluded the display with their incredibly beautiful group demonstration of floor exercises, a mesmerizing 10 minutes of deft cartwheels and handsprings, ending in a visual crescendo of multiple somersaults

and backflips so swift that they could hardly be seen. The speed and uniform strength compared probably never before with any other gymnastic teams to workers all

"To be a gymnast in China is a great honour," said Chi-Chieh in an interview with the Vancouver Province Physical Culture Centre. "Physical culture study plays as important a role as academic study. Before the Cultural Revolution, gymnastics was part in gymnastics, but our Revolution itself gave us greater opportunities to best serve our people as athletes. We like to see gymnastic exhibitions in the form of group demonstration of their work. By promoting friends' work, we can have greater understanding among people."

All of the members of the team are students, while others teach at Physical Culture institutes around the country. Unlike Western athletes who are paid, Chinese gymnasts are always expanding and improving their skills at the same time participating in



sports is long lasting"



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acted in that space of time had
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of display regularly given by
ver China.

to serve the people," said Tang
Grape. She is a student at Anh-
adres' School, where political
her special gymnastic training.
we knew why we should take
participation in the Cultural
understanding of how we could
In China, workers and peasants
not just in competition, but in
in the countryside, and where
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in presently touring Canada are
in every field of work. Some are
h and advance their skills in
the country. Occasionally they
ral communes or in urban fac-
o can easily move from brilliant
y professionalism, Chinese gym-
spersing their knowledge while
the social and economic life of

their country. The National Team had only trained together for a
short period of time before leaving China, yet their consistent ex-
cellence reflects the success of collective work, of strengthening
the team as a whole.

In schools, according to Chi-Chieh, students have weekly
sports lessons as well as engaging in various team games both in-
tra-murally and extra-murally. Frequent meets on provincial and
regional levels provide ample opportunity for practicing skills.
This emphasis on active participation exists among workers too,
so that the completion of formal education, and transition to
factory work never indicates the cessation of physical culture. Each
factory has its own playground, the type of field and facilities
varying from one plant to the next. Workers' unions and "sports
activators" help to organize these activities around the workplace,
and arrange frequent competitions between factories, where
games are played according to international rules. Although family
members can freely use the facilities available and take active part
in training, they are excluded from these competitions.

Like all women in China, Chi-Chieh has been able to pursue her
athletic interests without discrimination or interruption. "Though
some sports like weightlifting and football are only for men,
women have equal opportunity to develop themselves according
to ability and desire. Women generally train themselves in swim-
ming, gymnastics, basketball, volleyball, badminton, ping-pong,
track and field and diving."

Because physical culture is stressed as a positive contribution to
the well-being of the entire people, it is easy to see why prac-

ticing sports is a rewarding part of daily life in revolutionary
China. Every morning and at work-break people do tai-chi exer-
cises outdoors to broadcast music. Chi-chieh reiterated: "It is very
important to participate in physical culture to improve people's
health and general strength." These exercises along with team
sports such as volleyball and soccer are not only freely accessible
to everyone, but are inexpensive services for the government to
provide. In comparison to the proliferation of costly and exclusive
private clubs and health spas in North America, institutions that
serve the well-off only and encourage individual achievement and
body cultism, these public forms of recreation are integrated into
the everyday work and education of the Chinese people.

As far as Tang Chi-chieh is concerned, she would be very glad
to participate in the world Olympiad, to have a chance to com-
pete with athletes from other countries. With this tour, the
CHINESE TEAM HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF LEARNING FROM
AND TEACHING Canadian gymnasts, exchanging techniques and
combinations.

"But whether or not our country will participate in the Olym-
pics is not for us to decide. In China we say friendship first, com-
petition second. Of course, in international matches every sports
woman wants good results, to achieve her maximum for her
country and her own development. But winning or losing is only
temporary. Friendship through sports is long-lasting, and is an im-
portant contribution to the common progress of all people."



BOOKS

On to Ottawa!

"The unemployed were not ready to lay down and die"

Recollections of the On to Ottawa Trek, by Ronald Liversedge, ed. by Victor Hoar, McClelland and Stewart Limited, 1973. \$4.50.

Reviewed by Helen Mintz

As a British Columbia relief camp worker, Liversedge participated in the struggles of the unemployed during the "Dirty Thirties" in Canada. His account is no boring list of dates and places. Rather he has brought

nationwide work camps to provide employment for the masses of unemployed men who were travelling the country on the rails. Men were transported out of the cities to work an eight hour day for twenty cents. Food was bad, cleanliness often

"The war of the depression, a class war, had many facets. The unemployed were not ready to lay down and die because the boss had no jobs for them. They seemed to realize right away that they would have to fight the bosses and their executive committees, the parliaments, if they wanted to maintain decency and human dignity. The challenge was calmly accepted. There was no defeatism, and in the darkest periods of the depression these men refused to be intimidated."

his own experience to life for the reader. Liversedge's narrative is spiced with personal anecdotes and colourful portraits of the participants. It is tinted with the emotional flavour of lived experience.

The political lessons that the depression had to teach are documented as Liversedge and the men he worked with learned them, from hard experience. "The young men wanted to know why there were no jobs, why they had to leave home so that the still younger ones could have a crust more, what caused the depression. They learned quickly that the worker is never paid enough to buy back the goods he produces, so that a point is reached when goods start piling up, and workers start getting laid off, which means less and less money to buy goods and less goods produced, more layoffs, until chaos is reached."

Liversedge ends his account, written twenty five years after the events, with the hope that it will "be read by the present youth of Canada, and furnish inspiration in the coming crisis of unemployment." That was 1960. The "coming crisis of unemployment" has arrived.

When Liversedge arrived in Vancouver in 1931 he found the unemployed already organized and class conscious. The alliance of the unemployed and the employed, which was to endure throughout the depression, was already strong. The unemployed, out strong on a Shingle Weaver's picket line in Burnaby refused to heed the police order to move on because "they were not members of the crew and had no business there." "We said we were members of the working class, and that every worker's struggle was our struggle."

In 1932 the federal government organized a system of

substandard, medical and dental attention lacking.

Despite the attempts of the Department of National Defense, under whose jurisdiction the camps fell, to maintain an unorganized work force in the camps, "there never was the least bit of difficulty in organizing the men in the Relief Camp Workers Union". The central demand of the R.C.W.U. was the institution of work programs at union wages (wage labour).

After a series of fairly localized and often spontaneous actions against bad conditions in the camps, a B.C. wide camp strike was organized. The men left the camps en masse to come to Vancouver. After two months in the city, with no sign of negotiations with Ottawa, the strikers decided to ride the rails to Ottawa to demand an end to the camps and the institution of a policy of wages for work. "They won't come to us, so I say, let's go to them."

The people of Canada were enthusiastically behind the trekkers. Local populations turned out in great numbers to greet the strikers and feed them. The local unemployed at each stop joined the trek, more than doubling the ranks until 2500 men left Calgary for Regina.

Despite the overwhelming support of the Canadian people for the trekkers, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett refused to take them seriously. Bennett saw the strike as a "dangerous plot organized by Communist agitators" to undercut the contentment of men in the camps. According to Bennett, naive men had been led astray by a dangerous leadership. He would concede nothing. With the aid of the R.C.M.P., who have always been ready and eager to carry out the most repressive policies against the Canadian people, the government forced the trekkers to turn back in Regina.

R. B. Bennett's accusation that the trekkers were naive and manipulated into action by the Communist Party was false. According to Jack Scott, who was a member of the Communist Party at that time, the Party initially opposed the trek. It was only when they decided that the trek could not be stopped, according to Scott, that the Party stepped in to gain control of the trek leadership. They were able to capture leadership positions because of the active role played by the Communist Party in organizing camp workers into the R.C.W.U. Once the trek had been planned, though, party leadership



did not significantly alter either the ideology or the action of the trekkers.

Although the 'on to Ottawa trek' was halted before it reached its destination, it is by no means seen as a failure by Liversedge. With the Regina riot, initiated by the R.C.M.P. as a final blow against the trekkers, "Richard Bedford Bennett signed the death warrant of his government and party for the next two and a quarter decades". According to Liversedge, public pressure for all sides forced Bennett to reorganize the camps and institute a wage policy.

Following Liversedge's account, McClelland and Stewart have kindly supplied the reader with two hundred pages of historical documents. Largely this is to justify charging \$4.50 for Liversedge's hundred-odd page long account. The documents are in many places tedious reading and repetitive. But they give us a look at the interaction of forces at the time. On the one hand the red-baiting irrationality of Bennett, and on the other, the opposition to him, both from Liberal and C.C.F. members of the federal parliament and from the Saskatchewan government which felt

he overstepped his jurisdiction by sending the R.C.M.P. into Regina without due cause.

Two typical government whitewash reports are included. Both feign an openness to all sides but come out with the conclusions the government wanted. A government investigation of the work camps, completed before the trek began, suggest improvements of conditions, but fails to deal with the central question of wages. A government investigation of the Regina Riot clears the R.C.M.P. of all guilt, absurdly placing the blame for the violence on the strikers.

Well-intentioned verse from 'red diaper' baby

"Stone", a book of poems by Sharon Stevenson, Talon Books, \$2.50.

by Ruven Ben Zvi

my mother home
peeling potatoes for supper
1953
then news that
Stalin was dead
she cried
the potatoes didn't cook

my father
brows drawn into furrows
1956
this could not be the
whole
truth

Osip Mandelstam gone
on his way to a camp
1937
believing for long years gone
that something
had gone wrong

us still here
wondering what to do
1971

no models no truths revealed
and still this system
stares us down

It is hard for me to contain the exuberance I feel upon reading Sharon Stevenson's first published book of poems. It's not that they are works of literary genius; far from it. They are sometimes trite, too full of poetic jargon to have the cutting edge their intention demands. But what an intention!

Stevenson was a "red diaper" baby, the daughter of a Communist trade union organizer in Eastern Canada. Some of the

first poems in this collection, like the title poem above, discuss her childhood in Sudbury, Ontario, during the frightening days of McCarthyism in the 1950.

The poems bounce around, juxtaposing historical events experienced in her youth (like the 20th Party Congress in the Soviet Union in 1956, where Khrushchev made his famous denunciation of Stalin and threw Communist parties around the world into ideological chaos) with contemporary crises (the Jericho Hostel occupation in Vancouver, the War Measures Act).

It is this historical perspective, communicated through the experiences of a young lifetime in and around the Communist movement, which is one of the most valuable aspects of her poetry. Too many radicals in their 20's have lacked this historical sense, a sense of tragedy that is combined with a continued willingness to struggle, as exemplified in the last stanza of "Stone".

But most of the struggle and despair in Stevenson's poems is not explicitly political. The vast majority of the poems are extremely personal and intimate, dealing mostly with her relationship with her husband, to whom the book is dedicated. They run a harrowing and painful course through the gamut of emotions that a woman of the '70s must feel towards her man. There is bitterness, tenderness, resentment, loneliness, confusion, betrayal. But most of

all a searing and passionate love at odds with the anger of a woman who understands her oppression.

She communicates this through images, dreams, fantasy and even history. In "L'Arbre de St. Malo" she likens her loneliness and fear to Jacques Cartier's explorations of the continent, adrift in an unknown world. (Aren't we all?) No.

One aspect of her poetry which impresses me is her attempt to fuse the subjective, internal, emotional character of her writing with an awareness of the objective social realities which condition her experience.

If you're tired of obtuse, obscure, individualistic poetry, you should pick up a copy of "Stone". It won't make you feel any better, but it just might have something to do with your life.

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ART

Vancouver School of Art grad exhibit

"...like an Eaton's fashion show"

by Connie Broatch

'Socially disinterested' adequately describes the Vancouver School of Art Graduates Showing. Technically, the works were good but in view of the social apathy, it is debatable whether they could be called Art.

The confusion generated over what is Art is endless. First of all, Art is necessarily political simply because it does not derive from a vacuum. Whether its politics are revolutionary or not is another matter. Traditionally, Art has always, with a few exceptions, been a process of objectification and production. What to do with the objects amassed has never been a problem: they are either stored in galleries and mystified to absurd limits of preciousness or hoarded in private collections (e.g. Picasso's) so as not to glut the market and send prices crashing. In the hands of the bourgeoisie, Art has become a marketable commodity.

Presently, Art is caught up in an elitist worship of the avant-garde. If it makes no sense, it must be Art. In primitive cultures, objects are made by skilled craftsmen but the images are determined by the collective culture and not anarchist "artists". To live in a society such as ours and ignore the social conditions is not to be just irresponsible and self-indulgent, but to directly support capitalism, imperialism, and the growing wave of fascism.

The VSA graduates have produced beautiful objects which are suitable for interior decoration. There is nothing wrong with this; everyone should be able to live surrounded by things which are aesthetically pleasing. But, you cannot separate Art from its historical context. We do not



live in a post-revolutionary period; people still live in ghettos and slums. The VSA graduates are simply carrying on the tradition of producing objects which serve the ruling class and not the people.

Art galleries themselves are in this tradition. They serve to perpetuate the alienating commodity - oriented structure of Art. It's like going to a Fall fashion show at Eaton's only somehow we are convinced

that the Art objects are "culture" and have some deeper meaning. Although all artistic works are political to some degree, my simplistic view is that if they do not relate to and serve the interests of or-

dinary people, they are only bourgeois tinsel. It is unfortunate and even more, depressing, that out of a whole graduating class, not one member has seen past the glitter of that tinsel.

Chinese comix picture day-to-day struggles



86. Everybody wanted Shuangshuang to say what she thought, but she only smiled to herself and refused. The branch secretary said, "In that case, I'll say something. Since we elected Shuangshuang, from now on we must listen to her instructions and that applies especially to us men laborers."



93. Shuangshuang turned around and said gently, "Are you back?" Xiwang put on a stern face. "Hm, team leader. Now that your public duties are over, could you come and do some private business for me?" Shuangshuang thought he was still joking and rolling her eyes at him said, "Oh, look at you."



102. Unable to control her anger any more, Shuangshuang threw his bundle out of the door and said furiously, "Out you go!"

The People's Comic Book, trans. from the Chinese by Endymion Wilson. Doubleday, 1973. \$3.95.
by Sheila Delany

"Pow! Bam! Splat! from the People's Republic of China." So runs the Doubleday ad for this collection of Chinese revolutionary comic-strip stories. But the ad copy reflects American habits, not the content of the book. There is no personal violence in the book, except for the odd vicious landlord; such violence as appears is always part of class struggle and hence involves masses of peasants or workers.

These are propaganda comics with a double purpose. First, to bring revolutionary consciousness to people at all

cultural levels and in all parts of the country; second, to raise the level of literacy. Because of this second purpose, the Chinese comics emphasize text as well as picture. There is one illustration per page (in this edition condensed to four), word-balloons within the picture are rarely used, and a fairly detailed caption of several sentences including narrative and dialogue.

The illustrations are carefully and beautifully done in a variety of styles, depending on the artist; each illustration is designed as an independent composition, with realistic rendering of expressions and details. Some strips are photographed rather than drawn, like a series of movie stills; these are visually much

less interesting, and their characters are too idealistically beautiful or handsome. Socialist realism seems, fortunately, to have had no influence in these comics; one finds instead traditional and sophisticated techniques of Chinese and western art.

The comics are sold on trains, in bookstores, in factory, cafeterias, bus terminals, etc. They are part of a popular cultural program that also includes film, puppet shows, and exhibitions, as well as the more traditionally "highbrow" art forms of ballet, lyric poetry and opera. The subject matter of the comics includes revolutionary episodes in ancient and modern Chinese history, biographies of exemplary soldiers or peasants, and

spy thrillers. Their politics are revised to reflect political currents within China. Though it's difficult for a non-expert to comment on the political nuances, I did notice a generally antifeminist tendency. Women are constantly being instructed by men; even in responsible positions they take no initiative but are directed by a male superior; the nuclear family emerges supreme, while divorce and sexuality are simply not mentioned. This seems accurately to reflect Chinese social reality, inasmuch as a national Federation of Women has recently been formed to address the problems of popular male chauvinism and the lack of women in high-prestige jobs, including party posts.

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MUSIC

Saskatoon's Lorence Hud

Getting into the total thing

by Martin K. Webb

Lorence Hud is a 25 year old singer, song writer, multi-instrumentalist from Saskatoon.

He has an album out on the A and M label called *Lorence Hud*, from which two singles have been released. One, *Sign of the Gypsy Queen*, made a very good impression on the "Groovy 30" and the new one, *Master of Pantomime*, will probably do at least as well.

GRAPE: What do you think of the Canadian music industry at present?

HUD: It's developing. There's a lot of talent, but the industry itself doesn't know what to do with it. That's why there are still so many Canadian artists running off to the States.

GRAPE: Do you think that what you've been able to do would have been possible even two years ago?

HUD: I would tend to say that it would have been harder two years ago because of the rulings and that - which have helped - but a lot of radio people are down on the CRTC regulations because they say that they are hurting rather than helping the industry. (The CRTC - Canadian Radio and Television Commission - regulations govern the amount of "Canadian Content" that must be used on Canadian public airwaves.) I think that maybe the rulings helped at first a lot, but then what happened is that everyone started using these loop holes and things, and sort of working around it, and now it's getting a little confusing.

GRAPE: I'm competently familiar only with Vancouver's music scene, and considering the amount of worthwhile music that comes out of here, compared to just about every other province, I'm inclined to

think that things are pretty sad locally. How are things in Saskatchewan?

HUD: Saskatchewan is really bad as far as giving any sort of chance to the local talent. There's just no music there, or any studios or that type of thing as far as helping someone develop towards a recording career. Playing before that stage is all right, because there are a lot of places to play, but once you want to start recording and things like that, you have to leave - or at least go and come back.

GRAPE: Have you found that, although there are a lot of good studios in Canada, there seems to be very few people who really know how to run them?

HUD: Yea. I think what it is is that the whole studio bit is so new that what they've done instead of bringing in people who have worked in studios, is to bring in people who have been engineers, and learned on their own. In the States, where there's so many experienced people, a new engineer learns from somebody who knows what's going on, he learns better, faster.

GRAPE: What made you decide to play all of the instruments yourself on your first album?

HUD: Well, it was my decision in the end, but I was originally asked to do it because my manager took some tapes down to A and M, and we started talking, and they said that they liked the feel of the way things were with me playing everything, and they asked me if I would go in and do the whole album that way. I had a kind of good thing going with the engineer, and we were having a lot of fun, so I figured that I might as well. It wasn't really planned that way when I was thinking about it beforehand, and I don't think that I would do a whole album like that again, because it's a lot of work. Especially with the time pressure. It wasn't as if I had unlimited time to do it in, and a big studio and things. McCartney did his in 600 hours. Mine took about 60 or 70.

GRAPE: Isn't there a danger in the music becoming sterile when you do the whole thing yourself like that?

HUD: Yes. I would rather work with other people because of the flexibility. Like when you're in the middle of something, you can move it. Whereas with a tape machine, if it's got tracks down you can't move it, it just keeps on going. It was really hard at times to try and get an effect as though the thing would move, because you have to kind of play it ahead of time if you want a certain part to move a certain way. Once you've got it down on tape you're kind of locked in. So it's not nearly as good as working with people, because all of that flexibility is lost.

GRAPE: Are you really into all those instruments that you played? I mean there's a certain type of person who's into playing bass, and another who's into drums, or lead guitar. Were you able to think like a bass player, for instance, when you played bass?

HUD: I don't know ... It was probably more of a general type of thing. I'd hear a sound in my head and try to figure out what I could do with it. I wasn't really listening as much to individual instruments as the total thing. It's funny, because when I listen to a group I usually listen to who's playing I like most; whether it be the guitarist, the drummer, etc. But when I was doing the album I found myself getting into the total thing. I suppose that there are a lot of advantages to doing an album that way. Todd Rundgren was saying that he liked doing a lot of things that way himself because it's easier than trying to explain it to someone else. You can never get across exactly what sounds you have in your head, and it ends up as some sort of compromise. So it's advantageous doing it by yourself. I might not think like a bass player sometimes. But that can be an advantage or disadvantage, depending on the song. It might work out so that the song gets a little different twist than the pat bass type thing would have given it.

GRAPE: What songs are you most satisfied with on the album?

HUD: Probably any of the low key things, because that's the type of thing I usually prefer.

GRAPE: Why do you think it is that the majority of Canadian recording artists - yourself included - seem to be so oriented towards the singles market rather than albums?

HUD: It's a puzzle to me also, because I don't know who buys singles anymore. As far as I'm concerned, personally, I just happen to write songs and think in terms of 3 to 4 minutes. I'm not into epics. If it happens that everything on my album could be taken off and used as a single, it wasn't intended that way. Maybe the Canadian industry isn't as heavy on singles as I think, but it sure seems that way sometimes, because a single record hit can still mean the difference between obscurity and recognition for a lot of people in Canada. But it just seems silly to me that so much importance is placed on them. You see, I'm into the roots of things - into songs as opposed to longer things.

GRAPE: How are you doing as far as recognition outside of Canada?

HUD: We haven't done anything in the States yet because the record company wanted to get certain things accomplished here before they went ahead and did any promotion down there. I don't entirely understand all the business things, but basically we had to kind of prove ourselves here first, and now they'll probably be going ahead on the second one.

'Berlin to B'dw'y' opens at Playhouse June 25



Local performers Leon Bibb, Anne Mortifee, Ruth Nichol, Brent Carver and Pat Rose join in presenting *Berlin to Broadway* with Kurt Weill, a musical celebration of Weill's songwriting. Considered the greatest theatre composer of this century, and one who worked with as different artists as Brecht and Gershwin, the legendary Weill authored such memorable hits as *Mack the Knife* and *September Song*. This new revue from Vancouver captures the moving quality of over 20 years of songwriting, the fresh musical surprise that was Kurt Weill.

GRAPE: Is there any chance of Canadian record stations getting across into U.S. border cities and airing Canadian records whether the record companies feel they're prepared to hear them or not?

HUD: Yea, there's CKLW in Windsor, which gets a lot of Canadian records broken in Detroit. But once again, there's the business side to contend with. CKLW didn't do me any good because the record wasn't stocked in Detroit stores, and so it wasn't played. The whole music scene is geared to sell records, and if your company hasn't yet geared itself to sell in a certain area, there's no point in playing the record from a business point of view. Also, CKLW got a lot of complaints from people who had tried to buy certain records that weren't stocked, so they stopped playing them.

GRAPE: What plans do you have for the immediate future, or otherwise?

HUD: I don't think very far into the future, but I would think that spreading out and breaking into the States would

be the most important thing to come, because it seems that you just have to do that. There's a number of reasons for it - and one is that you have to make it there to be accepted here. For a Canadian artist to get a record played in Canada is no big thing. It's like being endorsed by the government from the time you get into the studio. You have to make it in the States to kind of live that down.

I should be making another album by the middle of July, but I never look much further ahead than that. I think I'd like to maybe work a week or so in the Troubadour down in L.A., to get some exposure. For me, I think that would be better than going on a big tour and playing bottom of the bill to some 'name' act. But I don't know because I've never been there. I'll probably go down and have a look. The Troubadour breaks a lot of things, and something like that would be ideal. Whatever way I do it, it won't have me famous overnight, but you eventually have to make the steps that will get you that much closer.

Ann MORTIFEE
Leon BIBB
Ruth NICHOL
Pat ROSE
Brent CARVER

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to
BROADWAY

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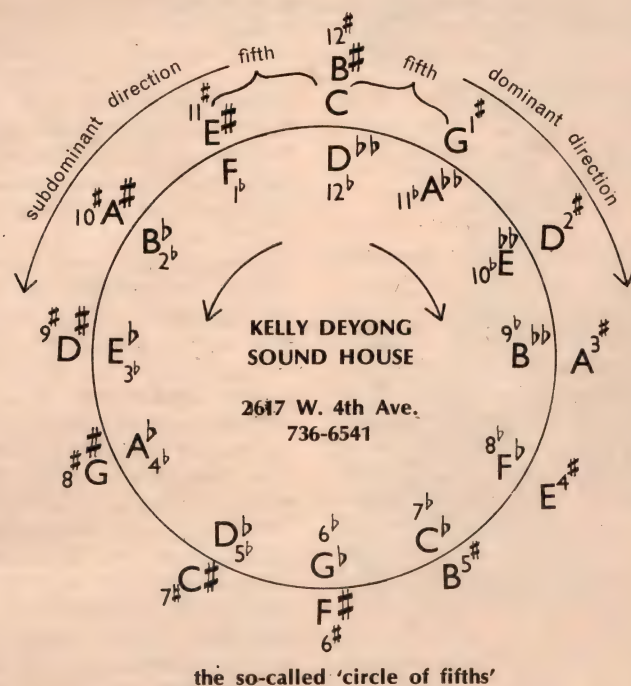
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MOVIES

L.A. 1973 -- maggots feeding in the corpse of a culture

Play It As It Lays (at the Varsity)

by George Stanley

"Who digs Los Angeles, IS Los Angeles."

- Allen Ginsberg.

This was a very good movie which I didn't like. It was a film about the movie industry, which I liked.

It was even the kind of good movie which, up to now, I've liked. A movie like **Petulia**, relentlessly contemporary, with the colour hard or soft as it fits the mood, and the cutting fast. With things in it even better than **Petulia**, like the tremendous withdrawal of the camera from the lead character, Maria (Tuesday Weld), as she trots along the freeway in her yellow sports coupe, thinking in her head earnestly about her problems, to a shot that takes in the entire freeway interchange and about 10 sq. mi. of Los Angeles, with the pollution blowing over it in waves of cloud.

The reason I didn't like it is because, maybe, I don't like movies anymore. This is my last movie review, at least for a while, for the GRAPE. Since last May I've seen maybe 80 movies. I started looking at them as plots, moved very quickly to looking at them technically (after reading Kracauer and buying a paperback copy of Sarris to check on the directors. There was a period of about three months when in every review I mentioned the director's name. I don't know why. Just like there was another period (overlapping the first) when I put in the phone number of the theatre.)

But since about **Kansas City Bomber** I've been seeing movies as life. Mainly in American cities I know best. **Kansas City Bomber** takes place in what city (future trivia question)? Answer: Portland, Oregon. **Steelyard Blues** is Indianapolis (though a lot of it was actually shot in Berkeley). And it's just barely life. **Trick Baby** is Philadelphia. And **Save the Tiger** and **Play It As It Lays** are both Los Angeles.

Michael Walsh hit the nail right on the head about **Save the Tiger** when he wrote that it exploited anger like other movies exploit sex. It's a little harder to say what **Play It As It Lays** exploits. I first thought 'disgust', but that's not quite right.

How to begin to get at it? Everybody in the movie seems to be dead (as a human being), except the one character who claims to be dead, B.Z. (Anthony Perkins) and the one - Maria - who is dying a death

that consists of finding out, little by little, that there are no appropriate objects for her feelings. B.Z. and Maria are still alive to the extent that they can walk on the beach - friends, not lovers; each is married to another - and talk about their pasts, and their families. And also B.Z. can talk to Maria about what it feels to be dead.

The L.A. of **Save the Tiger** is not quite Raymond Chandler's, but it is indebted to it. (It is actually more like James M. Cain's. The world of insurance agents, restaurant owners, and opera singers. But taken a little further downtown. (Cain's characters like to lurk about in Santa Barbara or the suburbs.)

The L.A. of **Play It As It Lays** (novel by Joan Didion) is Nathaniel West's. The world of columnists, movie stars, and arsonists. (This distinction seems accurate even though one of the main characters in **Save the Tiger** is an arsonist. But the Cainian arsonist wants to burn down a clothing factory. The Westian arsonist would burn Los Angeles.

I've been caught up in a third Los Angeles lately, and that is Raymond Chandler's. The L.A. of Chandler's first detective mag publications, in **Black Mask** and **Dime Detective Magazine**, circa 1938. A world almost contemporary with the others (and with Fitzgerald's world of great-hearted Oz-like movie executives - both the Wizard of Oz and Tarzan were written in Los Angeles) but also removed from them, withdrawn into an earlier dream of California.

Chandler's world is moral. World of men and women making decisions. Love or money. Deserve what they get. Detective as force of destiny. Whereas in Cain there is no detective, only destiny. **Double Indemnity**. Money blowing out of a car trunk, he and she staring at each other with new hatred, that is the end of a Cain novel.

In Mack Sennett comedies Los Angeles streetcars squeeze the Keystone Kops' touring car flat. In a Chandler story, if they'd done that there'd be a reason.

West's L.A. is fascist. Mob action, mob thought. Individual tortured, crushed, bloody rose.

Save the Tiger is close to Chandler but its characters aren't moral. Harry Stoner just knows the sand was muddy with blood at Anzio and can't remember what happened after that. Where **Save the Tiger** is like Chandler is in its episodic (and so commercial) structure, that shifts you from place to place, situation to situation, transaction to trans-

saction. In West's books the characters just sit there. The scenery boils up around them.

In **Play It As It Lays**, also, the characters just sit there. A fabulous restaurant appears, the ocean appears. They are on a plane, to Vegas. Helene, B.Z.'s wife (Tammy Grimes) and Carter, Maria's husband (Adam Roarke) are giving Maria shit about some T.V. announcer she slept with, (trying to find some place to contact with her feelings). Later, Helene leans close and says, "What kind of a fuck IS?"

Helene and Maria are having a late snack at the restaurant. In the background two expensively-dressed young women are seen in a booth spooning food into each others' mouths. Later, Helene remembers having seen it and interrupts something 'serious' Carter is saying to ask, brightly, "Guess what two dykes I saw spooning cheese fondue into each others' mouths at the Colony today?"

The surroundings look back, uncomprehending. As the Rocky Mountains. Or the waves of pollution. The moviegoer looks back, knowing that is exactly what's really happening.

Death does not cause disgust unless what has died was hateful. What **Play It As It Lays** exploits is our non-hating sense of death. It exposes us to the corpse of a culture, with some kind of maggots feeding

in it. The movie, however, is a product of the culture it describes. (So is the moviegoer, who shrinks away in disgust. I wouldn't want to see the movie IN Los Angeles.)

If movies have this power to affect feelings that relate to the very structure of the kind of being we are (as Heidegger would say), then they have become more real than life.

And that's why, sometimes, the better a movie is, the harder it is to like it.

NOTE: I realize I've been tossing names around like crazy in this review. If I've got you interested, you may want to read some of them.

Raymond Chandler, American detective novelist: **The Big Sleep**, **Farewell My Lovely**; **Lady in the Lake**; **The Long Goodbye**; **Killer in the Rain** (early stories).

James M. Cain, American Crime novelist: **The Postman Always Rings Twice**; **Double Indemnity**; **Mildred Pierce**.

Nathaniel West, American novelist: **The Day of the Locust**.

F. Scott Fitzgerald, American novelist: **The Last Tycoon**, **The Pat Hobby Stories**.

And also:

Budd Schulberg: **What Makes Sammy Run?**

And for the British view of L.A.: Evelyn Waugh, **The Loved One**.

Aldous Huxley, **After Many a Summer Dies the Swan**.

Christopher Isherwood, **A Single Man**.

The best non-fiction book about Los Angeles I know is:

Carey MacWilliams: **Southern California Country**. On Film:

Siegfried Kracauer: **Theory of Film** (Bourgeois theory; there is a Marxist book with the same title by Bela Balazs, which I haven't read.) Andrew Sarris' **The American Cinema** is a reference book of American films by directors - not particularly recommended - read Pauline Kael's books instead.

Heidegger is a Nazi philosopher I wouldn't recommend to anybody.

G.S.

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School board's "liberal confetti" spurs student organizing drive

by Michael Helmer (acting chairman Greater Vancouver Students Union).

Another attempt is now being made to form a permanent student union in greater Vancouver to promote student rights and encourage educational reform, primarily on the high school level. The Acting Executive will be working throughout the summer to get the union going full steam in September. The problem right now is to convince as many students as possible before school's out that there is a need for a union.

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In the past year, school board officials have successfully camouflaged many of the issues facing high school students with "liberal confetti," diverting students' attentions to minor issues. As a result, the organized, widespread student dissent of a few years ago appears to be gone for good. However, the basic school structure that originally sparked this dissent has remained unchanged, totally intact.

The campaign that began last year to establish a student bill of rights has met with varying degrees of success in different school districts. North Vancouver students finally won agreement to their bill of rights, subject to ratification by individual student councils. The Vancouver School Board has agreed "in principle" to the concept of a bill of rights. But in all cases, the original submissions were turned down.

Students found that school boards lacked the jurisdiction to approve key provisions in the bills, so in many cases they amount to nothing more than a blanket approval of the status of students in high schools, but in the guise of being instruments of reform and student liberty. They have inserted phrases like, "It is understood that these provisions shall contravene no Canadian law" and have named student councils as the overseers of the bill's implementation without removing the veto power that the administration has over council decisions and recommendations. This means that

the principal continues to have absolute responsibility for and control over the conduct of his pupils, making the bills lose any effectiveness they may have originally had as instruments for change.

In addition, students have tended to associate their basic rights with specific examples of the school's abuse of or total disregard for those rights. Often students fail to make any distinction at all: they figure if they're allowed to smoke in the halls, their schools have suddenly become democratic. The issue is not whether students can or cannot smoke in the halls, but that students themselves should make that decision - and others like it.

In a rare moment of radicalism, the Vancouver school board granted each secondary school the right to decide its own smoking regulations, but with an important change from the original project at Eric Hamber. There, students made the decision themselves, in consultation with the staff. Students in other schools will have to convince the administration, the staff, and the parents before any changes can be made. The trustees bent to strong parental pressure.

The Board also tabled for the second time a statement of philosophy regarding relationships in the school, because of demands from a right-wing teacher pressure group. No suggestion was made by the board member who led the fight to table the statement that students should also be con-

sulted.

All of this points out the facts as they really are. Far from being models of democracy, schools more closely resemble an autocratic medieval serfdom where the common peasants (students) are maintained in bondage by the landlord knights (teachers) who, in turn, carry out the wishes of the king and his court (principal and school board). The point is that students are excluded from their decision-making process from beginning to end! The decisions are made by a group of self-serving politicians who posture for votes.

This system leaves students out in the cold. They neither vote for the trustees nor pay their wages. So the trustees listen to the loudest voices, which always belong to irate parents or frightened teachers.

The only way students can hope to exert any significant influence on school boards and the Department of Education is with a voice that is louder than all the parents, teachers and fascists combined. We need a permanent, well-organized student union that can counter all the right-wing pressure groups and take initiatives on our own to protect our human rights. It's time to stop waiting around for someone to rescue us out of the goodness of their hearts.

Stand up and be counted!
 Write to Michael Helmer, Acting Chairman, G.V.S.U., at P.O. Box 4158, Vancouver 3 or phone Mike at 224-3617 or Kevin at 224-9191.

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University profs organize against sexism, imperialism

by Sheila Delaney

Though ivory-tower professionalism is no mere caricature in north American academic life, some groups are working to overcome it. At the annual Conference of Learned Societies, which met May 29 - June 9 at Queens University in Kingston Ontario, radical groups focussed on the national question, on class attitudes in Canadian literature, and on discrimination against women in the universities.

The Committee on Socialist Studies opened its session with two papers on the national question. One put forth the position that Canada isn't a genuine capitalist country, hence doesn't practice imperialism, so that "proletarian nationalism" is the progressive ideology. This was generally rejected, not least because of its shaky economic basis. The other showed that Canada has had a traditional capitalist development, and that nationalism has traditionally been a bourgeois ideology. The CSS afternoon session focussed on literature and included a paper by James Steele on class and nation in Canadian literary criticism. Since Professor Steele explicitly omitted from his survey communist criticism of the 30's and new left criticism, his conclusion was predictable: virtually all Canadian academic literary criticism either fails to acknowledge class, or else rejects it as irrelevant to literature (e.g., Northrop Frye).

The Sociology and Anthropology Association took on the problem of Canadianization of the universities. According to one member, "Far

more important than citizenship is the kind of sociology people do." But this view didn't prevent the same member from proposing a motion recommending that all sociology departments with less than 50 percent Canadian personnel declare a moratorium on hiring Canadians. Neither the author of the motion nor supporters knew how many departments this might affect, though at UBC the department is about evenly divided between Canadian, American, and British or third world faculty.

ACUTE (Teachers of English) paid Mordecai Richler four hundred dollars to address them with his familiar dirge for Canadian culture, preceded by a fifteen minute warm-up of pornographic tidbits (e.g. the woman whose false teeth were interfering with her enjoyment of fellatio). When challenged on his sexism, Richler refused to respond. He remains pathetically isolated from progressive trends in Canadian culture. He characterizes Quebec film as consisting entirely of blue movies, and ignores radical poets of the stature of Dorothy Livesay and Milton Acorn.

One of the most promising events at the Learned Societies was the second meeting of the embryonic National Conference of University Women. Though the group hasn't yet clearly defined its goals, its B.C. regional co-ordinator, Helga Jacobson of UBC's sociology department, hopes that it will include students and staff as well as faculty, and that the group will be able to confront a wide variety of political issues. It has already submitted a recommendation to the provincial government on discrimination in universities on the basis of sex.

What was the question?

Work near home or live near work?

by Stan Persky

GVRD. That's Greater Vancouver Regional District.

What is GVRD?

"It's a level of government."

"Come on, stop fooling around, what is it?"

"No, really, it's a level of government between civic and provincial."

Look - ...etc...

After I gave up on that one, I found out what GVRD was in favour of: "Livable regions".

What's that?

Well, it means anything you want it to mean, naturally.

Then I discovered that GVRD wants "public participation". And one thing "public par-

ticipation" definitely means is the **appearance** of "public participation". And that's how I came to be a member of: The GVRD Social Services Policy Committee. Now, I have no idea if this participation is going to lead to anything, but not being a born-cynic, I'm still sitting on the committee, and if anything super happens, I'll be sure to let you know.

In the meantime, GVRD sent me its 71-question "Livable Region Program Evaluation of GVRD Policy Objectives" (you get used to these long names after a while). It's at least as juicy reading as Jonathan Livingston Seagull.

It's a fill-in-the-blank and rate

it deal. "An objective of the Livable Region Program should be to..." and then they fill in the blank with something and you rate it from 1 ("not at all important") to 5 ("of utmost importance").

Got it?

Question number 8 is "...should be to reduce time, cost and inconvenience of travel to work." Well, that's pretty important. If you live in Kits you shouldn't have to waste 40 minutes driving out to Richmond to get to work, right? Gee, I wonder why you do have to drive out there?

By the time I got to number 31, I knew I was on to something: "...should be to

provide greater opportunities for people to work close to where they live." Hey, isn't that sort of like number 8 above? Like, if they work close to where they live that'll "reduce time, cost and inconvenience of travel to work", won't it?

And 37 is: "to concentrate secondary industrial development in areas easily reached by the labour force living nearby." Which reminded me of 31, because if the "labour force" is "living nearby" - if you put the workplace nearby to where they live - then they'll have "greater opportunities to work close to where they live," yahoo!

Number 48 clinched it: "To provide greater opportunities for people to live close to where they work." It didn't take me long to figure out that "living close to where they work" is pretty close to "working close to where they live."

After all those hints, I thought and I thought. Obviously, this has something to do with getting workers' houses and factories a little closer together.

Clearly, these questions are not meant to be answered, but to get me to ask why they aren't already close (like I hear it is in China). And the answer must be that in a capitalist society where the workers don't own the factories and the owners decide where everything is located, it isn't profitable to spread out industries and houses. So the solution to the problem must be: overthrow capitalism.

Hey, this isn't a questionnaire at all, it's a propaganda attempt to raise my "consciousness".

Did the GVRD send this so-called "questionnaire" out, or is it some secret group using the name of GVRD?

I reached for the telephone, as I flipped through the yellow pages, looking for the RCMP number. I know a bunch of communist subversives when I see 'em.

Steeves wants democratic regional government

by Ken Grieve

The GVRD (Greater Vancouver Regional District) is undemocratic, says Harold Steeves, Richmond alderman and MLA. Steeves wants democratic representation, instead of the present method of appointments by municipal heads.

Steeves spoke at the recent (poorly attended) conference of the NDP's Vancouver Area Council, which voted to initiate a policy conference on the GVRD.

Bob McMath, longtime Richmond municipal employee, (considered an expert on municipal questions in NDP circles), said the present GVRD has no independence. It possesses only those powers relinquished by the municipalities, or loaded onto it by the Provincial Government. He instanced welfare, education and other services as responsibilities without requisite taxation powers.

McMath wants property taxation to be extended, but of an altogether different kind. The capital gains tax on land sales should be returned to the municipalities from the Federal government, and it should be much larger than the present 25 percent. He agrees with taking educational taxes off the land, but both he and Steeves warned that land taxation is complex, because lowering of land taxes could encourage holding land for speculation, if incorrectly applied.

Steeves said that certain large real estate firms are encouraging people to buy land zoned agricultural, advising them to apply for rezoning to the Municipality, which in turn may request rezoning from the Provincial Land Commission. Speculators may also wait for

NDP ideas to change, or a change of government, if taxes on undeveloped land are very low.

McMath wants any Regional Housing Board tied to the GVRD, AND GRANTED FINANCES BY BOTH federal and provincial governments. Each city and municipality will have to be allotted percentages of public housing responsibility by the GVRD to be equitable.

There should be decentralization of business, industry, and even government to develop stagnant and underdeveloped areas of the province, and to relieve pressures on land, housing, roads, transit and infrastructure in the metropolitan areas of Vancouver and Victoria by streaming off people instead of packing more into these centres. It is essential to reverse the over-centralizing mania of profit-mad capitalism, which destroys living rural communities by removing a profitable industry to Vancouver or Victoria for the sake of a few additional percentage points of profit.

The conference voted that NDP members who are active in any of the nine GVRD Policy Committees are there only as individuals, and do not in any sense represent the NDP. In the debate one speaker said that such people should not have illusions that by "suckholing" their way onto committee positions they are actually able to change anything significant.

The convention also heard a Shoppers' Drug Mart striker, who asked for support from rank-and-file NDP'ers. They responded this weekend by volunteer picketing of stores Friday night, and distributing a special leaflet explaining the strike to passerby.

GVRD's great idea : the livable region



Rank and file calls for autonomy in interior IWA

by Bob Smith

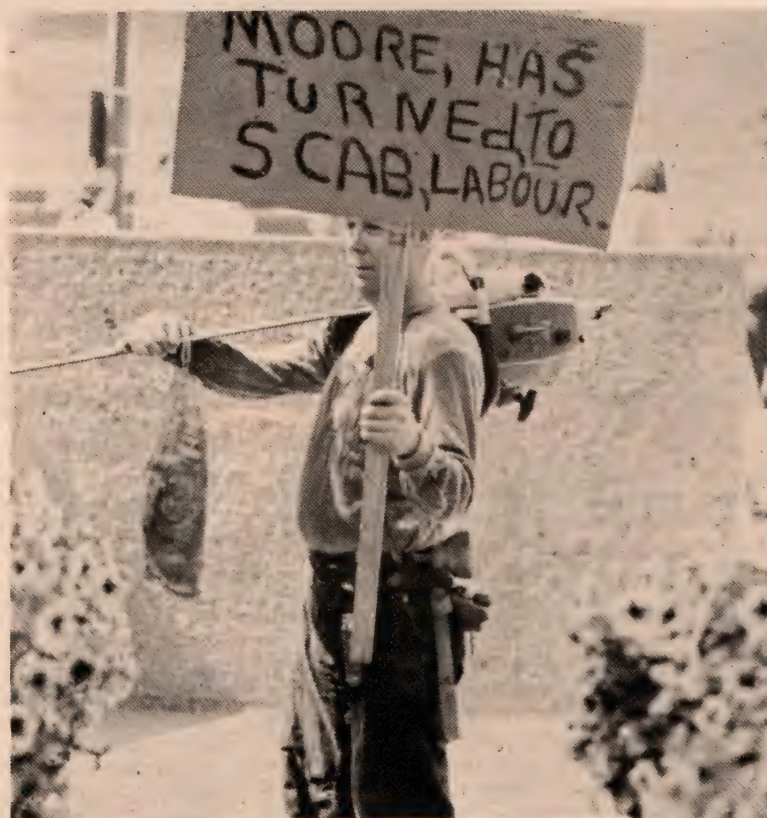
A rank and file organization has formed in opposition to the leadership of the southern interior region of the IWA.

Called the "Action for a Better Union Committee", the organization is taking steps to link up with a similar rank and file group on the coast, the Woodworkers' Rank and File Committee.

In a letter to the WRFC, calling for a July meeting to discuss amalgamation, the interior group showed their concern for Canadian autonomy, and union bureaucracy.

The letter spoke of the interior regions annual meeting: "While the delegates approved of many worthwhile resolutions, they did not even get into discussing the most serious issue facing our members - that of Canadian autonomy within the structure of the I.W.A. The local president Sonny Alexander simply ruled it out of order."

"Another matter that many delegates missed was a resolution dealing with the local bylaws. The resolution passed so fast no one noticed what it referred to. The resolution deleted a section of the bylaws which provided 'that



ordinary rank and file members may participate with voice and vote at annual delegated meetings'. Only a petition signed by one third of the local membership can restore that bit of democracy.

The letter speaks to the kinds

of concerns the WRFC has been addressing in their regular newsletter published since the signing of the IWA master agreement last summer.

The WRFC is based in Nanaimo.

Farmworkers had the bosses beat ...

INTERNATIONAL

and then the Teamsters moved in



Caesar Chavez was in Vancouver June 1st to kick off a new grape boycott campaign in B.C.

Beth Thompson of the *Pedestal* - Vancouver's Womans Liberation Newspaper - interviewed Gail Borst, the Vancouver organizer of the boycott. An expanded version of the interview will be published in the next issue of *The Pedestal*.

WHY ARE YOU IN VANCOUVER?

The farm workers are involved in two separate boycotts now. A lettuce boycott and a grape boycott at the same time. It's the first time that we've ever had to cope with quite that much shit at any one point. Vancouver has had Farm Worker staff people here intermittently, and now that the grape thing is coming up again, Vancouver is important because it is No. 12 in the world in terms of table grape consumption. At this time of the year, at any rate. Toronto and Montreal are, I think, numbers five and six. Because Vancouver is number 12, that makes it very very important that something be happening here and that people know about the boycott. And also the fact that Vancouver is very friendly to us - this is a very labour oriented province; and the government now is socialist; well, democratic socialist. So that it just makes good sense to be up here.

IS THERE ANY LIKELIHOOD OF THE FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING CANADIAN FARM WORKERS LIKE THE BEET PICKERS IN ALBERTA?

I really don't have any idea. I know that some of the people in the B.C. Federation of Labour are upset with the fact that they have never been able to get decent legislation to let them be able to organize farm workers. We don't have any immediate intentions. For one thing, the union only goes where people asks them, and we haven't been asked. And number two is that we're in so much hot water, we've got a good 15 years' worth of struggle ahead of us in terms of the grapes, the lettuce, and probably citrus fruits; so that we can have a good firm base. Now that we're already organized, unless we really do it and stick with it and try to establish as wide a base as possible, other unions like the Teamsters are going to try to carve up the Farm Workers and once they do that, the Farm Workers are going to lose power. I mean they are not going to have as much power as they could have if they had a united union.

CAESAR CHAVEZ SAID SOMETHING THE OTHER NIGHT ABOUT THE GROWERS AND THE TEAMSTERS HAVING A "SWEETHEART AGREEMENT".

Union busting is something that Teamsters do. There's a priest that's been working with the Farm Workers for several years who is 33 years old and whose name is Father John Banks. He works out of the Youngstown, Ohio, diocese. Well, he was down in Coachella (he's down in Coachella now too) a while ago and he and a fellow from the Wall Street Journal were out on the

picket line early in the morning. When we have picket lines, the lines start at 2 or 3 a.m. and go on all day. Well they had been walking on the line for about four or five hours and then decided to go eat some breakfast. So they went to this Truckadero Truck Stop and were sitting there eating breakfast, and about twelve teamster goons came in and sat down around them and took all the empty places, even took the two seats at their table, and started zinging little remarks at them, trying to make them mad. And because the union is non-violent and because we don't like to get into that kind of stuff, they didn't say anything back. Well after about ten minutes, the Teamsters said, "See, they're scared", because they were not saying anything. So Father Banks said, "This gentleman is a Wall Street Journal reporter and you fellows are putting on a really good show for him. You look like something out of the cast of a B movie." Well they didn't understand that at all, but the leader, a guy named Falco, said "I'm going to laugh once more and then it's not gonna be funny," and he went like this: "Hahahaha." And then he stops dead and gets up. As he gets up, these other two Teamsters come over and stand behind Father Banks so that he can't move, because his head is pushing up against their stomachs, and Falco says, "This is worth going to jail for", and he hauls off and clobbers Father Banks as hard as he can, and of course the guy can't move because the other two guys are holding his head.

THAT'S FROM A B MOVIE TOO.

I guess that's where they get it from. So they smashed his nose and damaged his eyes; he was in the hospital, they had to rebuild his nose through plastic surgery.

WHEN WAS THE UNITED FARM WORKERS CONTRACT SIGNED?

1970. It was a 3-year contract. The name is United Farm Workers' National Union. The previous strike was from 1965 to 1970, five years. Let me tell you what's happening now. The grapes ripen in the southern part of the state of California and then up around Bakersfield and then up around Delano, as the season comes and people move from the southern part to the northern part of the state. And the first contracts that we signed were in the Coachella Valley, which is almost down by the Mexican border, and those contracts represent about 20 percent of the table grapes industry; 20 percent of what we have had unionized - it's not the whole of the grape contracts, but there are 182 contracts in that area comprising 20 percent of the table grapes. And those contracts were signed in April, so that they come up again three years later in April. The big contracts, the other 80 percent, come up in July in the Delano area. That's where the big, big, big ranches are, the big grape spreads. And those growers have been talking to the Teamsters, but what they are doing is waiting to see what happens with the Coachella grapes, which they just started harvesting the end of last week. Now if we can stop them, they are not going to sign those contracts with

the Teamsters. If we don't stop them, they will. Okay, what happened was that the contracts in Coachella expired at midnight of April 14th and for six weeks before that we were in negotiations with these growers, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 15th the Teamsters held a press conference and announced that they had signed up these growers.

SO ON THE SLY, THEY HAD BEEN TALKING TO THE TEAMSTERS. WHAT WOULD MAKE THEM DO THAT?

The Teamsters might have said that they were not going to haul their produce, there may have been a little threat like that - but the strongest possibility is that the growers just don't like dealing with Cesar. They don't like dealing with the Farm Workers' Union; they don't like dealing with Mexican-Americans. They think we're too "damned democratic", because the people on the ranches have some say about their contracts and they deal with them and they enforce the contracts, and if anything is going to happen, they do it. And the growers don't like that; they think that's terrible. They would rather deal with GOOD BUSINESSMEN, and the Teamsters are GOOD BUSINESSMEN. Plus the fact that in the contracts the Teamsters have signed up now the people working in those fields lost all the things that were in our contracts, like ten minute breaks, like cool, clean drinking water with paper cups for everybody. That's not out there any more. The separate toilets for men and women are not out there any more. People are afraid to come off the field to go to the bathroom for fear they are going to get fired. The worst thing is that the Teamster contracts don't have a hiring hall, which our contracts do, so that the labour contracting system, which is a form of pimping, is still in effect.

I DON'T UNDERSTAND THAT.

Labour contractors are the go-betweens between the growers and the farm workers. They have a stable of workers and they negotiate with the growers and get a certain amount of money for what they are going to accomplish and then they take their cut off the top and then they pay the farm workers what they want to pay. So that the growers essentially don't have to have anything to do with the farm workers. The labour contractor takes care of all this dirty work for them. Some farm workers can deal with the complexities of American life, some can't; they just can't. They don't speak English, they don't have cars, they are afraid, some of them are illegal, some of them are maybe not illegal but they are still afraid they are going to get kicked out of the country, and so they are scared. The labour contractor plays on this fear, and also on their fear of losing their jobs. If they don't please that labour contractor, he'll blackball them with every other labour contractor and they won't be able to work. So if there's a young, cute daughter and the labour contractor wants to get cute with her, and they don't let it happen, they'll lose their jobs. If the labour contractor takes them out to the ranch and something happens on that particular day so they don't work, it's too bad, they don't get paid. They may have wasted

five, six hours of their day and they won't be able to get any work that day. It doesn't bother the labour contractor any. He usually has them live in either a labour camp that he owns or a labour camp that he contracts with somebody, so that he is getting money for that. Not only that, if he takes them around in his bus or his truck, he charges them for that. If they need equipment, he charges them for that. Frequently they have to buy at a company store because there is no place else for them to do: they don't have transportation to go into town and buy at decent prices at a supermarket, so they have to pay this guy.

WHAT IS HAPPENING NOW?

What's happening now is that there are a whole lot of farm workers on strike down in the Coachella Valley. They've been striking the thinning and the tying, which are the two operations that happen in the several weeks before the grapes are harvested. And now that the harvest has started, there are picket lines all over the place down there.

WHO IS HARVESTING ?

There are some people who work for the Teamsters for one reason or another: they really need the money; they have large families or something. They are also trucking a whole lot of illegals in from Mexico to break the strike. We've got suits against the Immigration and Border Patrol people. They look the other way; I'm sure they're bought, too. That's one thing I've learned from working with the union these last two years: it's that there is an incredible amount of corruption; there's hardly anybody that isn't bought. The California legislature is unbelievable; those guys are bought and sold until it comes out of their ears. It blows my mind. They're so crooked they'll call bills out of committee when there's not enough votes, or keep them in committee when there are, depending on how much pressure they are getting on it. I've SEEN it!

HOW CAN PEOPLE HELP?

We are probably going to be having a lot of picket lines and we'll need help on picket lines. And the way that the union was built is through house meetings. Somebody like you gets a few of your friends together at your house and I come over and talk to them and see if there's any way that they want to help - if they can have a house meeting too, so that we can spread out into larger and larger segments of the community. Because we haven't either the money or the clout to use the media. The media like yours, yes. But the general media, no. In San Francisco we can't even get into the papers. Literally we can't. Safeway "owns" the papers, so they won't print anything. The house meeting thing is really important because that way I can get to talk to people and then they understand why; they know the whole history of the boycott and the history of the oppression of the farm workers in California. It's just so obvious that it's a long kind of process that has definite benefits for certain people that they work to keep it structured that way.

WHAT ARE THEY PAID?

Everybody who works for the Farm Workers' Union, whether it's me, whether it's Cesar, whether it's someone who works in the field offices everyone works for \$5 a week and rent, plus \$5 food money. So the union will pay for this place (indicating the two rooms in which she was unpacking her boxes) although they would like me to raise money to pay for it, but all I have is \$5 a week to eat on unless I can get things like church groups to donate a little money or food.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF BOYCOTTS?

I think they're great. I'll tell you why: they are effective. First of all, it's a real grass roots action. People who go to a supermarket have a really simple choice. You buy those grapes, you aid people to screw the farm workers, you give them your vote that, yes, it's okay to go and screw farm workers. If you don't buy them you are saying NO, I don't go along with this and even if it means some small sacrifice on my part, I'm not going to. So that it's an incredibly educational thing. It's effective. Like, by boycotting Safeway down in the States we have been hearing reports that 25 percent of their business is off in southern California. Their stocks are going down. Their minority hiring practices and especially their sex hiring practices are revolting.

OUR GOVERNMENT IS TAKING OVER AUTO INSURANCE AND THEY HAVE RECENTLY RELEASED THE NAMES OF THE MEN WHO ARE HEADING IT UP. EVEN THOUGH THE MAJORITY OF WORKERS IN INSURANCE ARE WOMEN.

Yes. Yes. Let me tell you about women in the union. The Farm Workers Union is the best place I have ever worked for giving women a chance in the structure. Not only for being able to take charge, but also for getting responsibility shoved on you occasionally; and the union is doing a fantastic job with the farm workers in terms of breaking down some of the Mexican MACHISMO roles of man-wife, and the

women in the union are — have you seen **Salt of the Earth?** (a film about a mining strike in which the wives of the workers played an active, even leading part) - which is a fantastic movie - it's very much like that. I mean, you can't have just the male person in the family involved in the union. And the women are out there working too and the women are often by far the strongest supporters; they'll hang in there and just clench their teeth on something. The things that I have seen happen have just been really great, both for the men and for the women.

FOR THE MAN TOO? I WAS JUST WONDERING WHETHER THIS WOULD DEMORALIZE THE MEN IF THE WOMEN BECOME REALLY STRONG.

Not really, not the ones I've seen. The men start to get really pleased with the women and I think they enjoy having a relationship, having somebody else at home that they can TALK to now, you know? From what I've seen, it has brought them a lot closer. I'm sure that it's not true in all the cases; I know there are cases where people have been upset with the union, but for most of the people it is really, really good.

I HEARD ONE WOMAN HERE CRITICIZE THE IDEA THAT SOME PEOPLE THINK OF CESAR AS A SAINT.

I think that's mainly the people who are politically naive who think that Cesar is a saint. The nice thing about Cesar is that he's a real, live human being and he's a really nifty person on top of it. I suppose some regard him as a saint. But there's something about living where you talk at, living what you believe, living it out, that gets people into a religious fervour some of the time.

MAYBE LIKE A COMMITMENT TO THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT?



Right. Like the women's movement. When you really start working at something that you all along said that you believed in, but never quite put your body there, and then you DO put your body there, then the working for the \$5 a week is great because there is no way the farm workers could relate to you otherwise. Here am I, I come out of the middle-class out of the city - I had tap-dancing lessons when I was a kid - the whole trip. My parents expected me to go far and just everything like that. But in this way, the farm workers know I'm serious; other people know I'm serious. You rapidly get shunted away from being comfortable. You can't be comfortable on \$5 a week and that's a good thing. For me. I wouldn't say it's a good thing for everybody.

YOU COULDN'T DO IT FOR YOUR WHOLE LIFE, COULD YOU?

I don't know. I don't have any plans for quitting at the moment. It depends too for me - for me, I have to keep learning. And if I don't keep learning, then I'm going to get very unhappy.

TELL ME ABOUT PICKETING.

Picketing first of all really gets your head together about what you're thinking and why you're thinking.

Cesar's line about it is that "the only real education is on a picket line", and he just sort of gets everybody out on the line. The other thing is that most of the people that I've met on the line have spent most of their lives insulating themselves with money, with whatever they do, and they have very carefully kept away from anything like this, so confronting them with it is a difficult thing in a lot of ways, but in other ways, you get people coming back to you later and saying, "You know, I'm glad you brought this thing up."

YOU MEAN, PEOPLE SAY THAT WHO WERE GOING TO GO IN AND BUY GRAPES?

Right. You talk to somebody the first time, and maybe they listen to you and they say "Go and get fucked" or do something and then go on in. But if you are out there pretty regularly and they see you and they know you are serious, they eventually have to pay attention to you because, you know, you've demonstrated that you're for real.

HOW MANY HOURS DO YOU DO AT A TIME?

It's something you build up to. You get a lot stronger. I can picket eight hours a day if I have to, but it kills me. I can do four hours without much hassle. It just depends, there are some places that are easier to picket than others. And the important thing about picket lines is that you shouldn't be out there by yourself; there should be other people out there and there should be an exchange of ideas and encouragement. I find that for a lot of women what really gets through to them is talking about the fact that farm worker kids are out in the fields working when they should be in school and that means they aren't ever going to be anything else. You know they are going to be farm workers for the rest of their lives because they are not going to get past Grade IV. There's a lot of women that can really relate to that, they understand it, they know the background.

NOW THAT YOU HAVE HAD THIS CONTRACT FOR THREE YEARS, ARE THE CHILDREN STILL OUT IN THE FIELDS?

They were not for three years. They are now, under the Teamster contracts, or the places where there are no contracts. There are federal and state laws, but they are not enforced. They have maybe one person for a three state area to enforce the laws, and we've had experience where we've called up the officials and said, "Those kids are out there, we will show you, come on out and see." And we drag them down into the fields, and they don't do anything. They say, "Oh, it's good healthy work for the kids." One judge, God damn it, said, "It's healthy for an 8 and 10-year-old to be out there driving a tractor in the hot sun all day." That's baloney! Sometimes it's 120 degrees out there.

And the numbers of kids who have been killed by fooling around with the pesticide containers and getting it in their mouths and so on is quite large; it is not a good place for kids to be. It's dangerous. And the loads of grapes, 22 pounds, tomatoes are 50 pounds, they are too big for kids to try to move. Kids shouldn't be doing that.

HOW CAN WE REACH YOU IF WE WANT TO HELP?

Phone me at 733-2719.

CRTC

Continued from page 6

come from Global Communications Ltd. Though Patison was unusually frank about his economic motivations, all three non-CBC applicants intend to affiliate with Global, a Toronto-based firm with three-fifths of its programs originating in the U.S. Global wants Canada to form a third national (commer-

cial) network. West Coast Broadcasting, represented by veteran broadcaster Rai Purday, had scheduled the most local programming, with only 20 hours to come from Global. West Coast had prepared the liberal dream application: highly diversified financial backing, with shares spread over a long list of banks, insurance companies, development corporations and investment firms; in other words the

ruling class. West Coast had support for its application from educational, cultural, charitable and community institutions, plus the Liberal party.

The West Coast spokesmen talked about social responsibility, Canadian talent, diversity, low profits, a "judicious balance" in public affairs. Program director Wendy O'Flaherty, who had worked in community TV in Calgary, men-

tioned citizen "access", and non-professional news coverage by people active in community affairs.

The CBC application proposed that Channel 1) be used for another CBC channel in Victoria. Questions from the commission centred mainly around service to remote parts of the Island. Interventions from community groups took up the major part of Tuesday, the second day of the hearing. There were fewer businessmen and more ordinary people in the audience. A guerilla theatre group did a takeoff on "alternative" commercial programming: "It's the real thing..."

The Consumer Action League of Canada, protested against a new commercial station which is neither needed nor asked for by the local community. Becky Munsie, speaking for CAL (CAL argued that capitalist ownership of commercial television made citizen access impossible. The Commission's counsel asked if her organization would be satisfied with a station without commercials (an impossibility considering the economic goals of the applicants). She answered that a TV station cannot serve the needs of the public without public program control. The commission's members then began querying her on the membership and finances of the organization and ignoring what she had said.

The Metro Media Association of Greater Vancouver argued again that a commercial TV station would be managed by those who owned it in opposition to the stated idealism of West Coast Broadcasting. Bill Nimtin said that a commercial station could not hope for widespread community support or participation. The commission responded humorously to Nimtin's presentation but again as with CAL questioned him closely on Metro Media's membership and finances. Nimtin pointed out that the CRTC hadn't tried very hard to get public participation. The "public" forum was advertised on page 32 of the Sun, in the business section, under legal notices.

Neighborhood Radio presented an aggressive, well-organized intervention. A tape with a sharp businessman

promoting advertising revenue on one phone line while almost seducing a female community organizer on another was played on while TV sets showed familiar, boring commercials.

Liora Salter and Art Pape of Neighborhood Radio charged that the community was being exploited by the applications of Chako and Great Pacific, that if the public are not familiar with real alternatives in broadcasting they can't choose them, that much of recent muckraking (Nixon, Watergate, Vietnam) had been done by alternative media and used by the bourgeois press when it was convenient. Again they pointed out that a commercial enterprise could neither hope nor pretend to represent the interest of any citizen other than the owning group.

Herschel Harding, speaking for the Association for Public Broadcasting, supported by local ecological groups, emphasized the destructiveness of commercials. Like the other intervening groups, Hardin called for a two-year delay on the granting of the license in the interest of exploring other possibilities. He protested the centralization of authority in broadcasting which destroys the possibility of democratic communications policy, and the blatantly commercial nature of existing television.

The commission is expected to announce its decision in approximately a month. The corporate applicants hope to win the highly profitable license with their rhetoric of "access" and "community". The community groups have stated firmly that commercial television cannot really serve community needs, but only exploit and profit from them.

Support for the two-year delay has come from SPEC, the B.C. Federation of Labour, the B.C. Association of Non-Status Indians, the B.C. Central Credit Union, Committee for an Independent Canada, the BC Teachers Federation, and other organizations. Additional interventions could be sent to Rosalie Gower, B.C. Rep. of the CRTC at 100 Metcalf in Ottawa. But in all probability the community will have to continue to provide its own media needs while the ruling class rakes off profits from the new station.

Amendment aids tenant organizing

Continued from page 7
presence of the party to which it might be directed) to prohibit that party from violating either the Act, or a tenancy agreement or to order that party to take certain action in accordance with the Act. If a tenant has been illegally evicted, or has had his door locks changed on him, or has had his possessions seized by a landlord, he will now be able to apply before a Small Claims Court judge and get an enforceable court order within one or two days (rather than two or three months.) Employers in B.C. have long known the power of ex parte injunctions!

An amendment to s. 60 of the Act introduces the concept of class actions to landlord and tenant law. A tenant or any representative may now institute an action in the Small Claims Court on behalf of a

number of persons with the same interest in the action; i.e. tenants in the same apartment block who have the same complaint. This last amendment will be especially significant in apartments where tenants are



Bank Night

organized - rather than each tenant having to bring his own action they can now gang up against the landlord and split the cost and hassle.

Sharpie lawyers and sympathetic judges will no doubt soon erode the new amendments in favour of landlords. Over a period of time the amendments to s. 60 and 62 could be of greater benefit to landlords than to tenants - the man who runs the Attorney-general's department, Gilbert Kennedy, is probably well aware of the potential of these amendments to be used by landlords against tenants. The best protection for apartment dwellers continues to be the development of strong tenant organizations. For information about tenant organizations in B.C. call the Vancouver Tenants Council at 872-0296 or drop by 199 E. 8th Ave.

**MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**

I wish to announce two public meetings to consider briefs and submissions by citizens, public and private agencies and organizations regarding the proposed integration of family and youth services within the City of Vancouver.

The public meetings will be held WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20th and THURSDAY, JUNE 28th at 7:30 p.m. each day in No. 1 COMMITTEE ROOM, VANCOUVER CITY HALL, 453-W. 12th Avenue, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The persons co-chairing the meetings will be

Ms. ROSEMARY BROWN, M.L.A.
Vancouver-Burrard

Alderman HARRY RANKIN
City of Vancouver

Briefs and submissions may be submitted beforehand to

City Clerk
City Hall
453—West 12th Ave.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Copies of the Report "Towards a Family and Youth Services System" prepared at my request, and which concerns the proposed integration of family and youth services within the City of Vancouver, is available on request from my office.

The Honorable Norman Levi
Minister of Human Resources



Enclosed is \$10. Please send me the next 52 issues of the GRAPE -

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

Mail to: 324 Powell St., Vancouver 4, B.C.

24 — HOUR
Crisis Centre: 733-4111, 1946 W. Broadway
Life-Line: 939-4422, 1300 Hammond, Coquitlam
In-Site: 926-5481, 1538 Marine, W Van**
Cool-Aid: 736-9971, 2182 W 7th
Stay Proj: 876-8232, 4830 Victoria, for Cedar Cottage, Kensington area; drop-in The House: 732-3301 (21)
Proj Backdoor: 291-2521, 522-3536, 4550 Kitchener, rear, Bby; for troubled youth, drop-in*
Interim Detox: 688-7796, (21)
Fish: 299-4824, 922-1311, 1401 Comox
Dial-A-Prayer: 266-9106, 5840 Oak
Bus schedules, info: 261-4211
Weather Dept: 273-2386

LIMITED HOURS
Com'ty Info Cen (CIC): 736-3661, 1946 W Broadway; 9 am—9 pm, Sat—Sun 10 am—5 pm
NOW: 736-7376, 1 pm—7 am
Deltassit: 946-2922, 4910 Delta St, Delta; wkdays; Tue-Wed til 10 pm
Inter-Section: 581-5288, 10713 King Geo Hwy, Surrey; 9 am—midnight, Sat til 3 am
Crossreach: 732-3245, 1811 W 16; info, counsel, recreation; wkdays
Mental Patients' Assoc: 738-5177 (18)
Speakeasy: 228-3777, counsel—help 228-3700, RM 100P, SUB, UBC; wkdays til 9:30, sometimes wkends
Neigh'd info cen's: see above group for one nearest you in Vanc area
Helpful Neighbour: 435-0034 days & eve's, 6317 Boundary
Native Info Cen: 687-7488, 584 Nelson, 8 am—1 am
Helping Hand Counc: 872-8264, Sr Citzn talk line, (45)
Action Line, The Province: 2250 Granville, any problem, mail only

3 Crash

FREE except where noted

Youth Referral Cen: 681-7205 (hostels) 681-3494 (home placement) 1845 W Georgia, call anytime but as early as possible, 50 cents/night, 50 cents for 2 meals, 4 day limit, singles, couples, has Wayfarer's Guide, list of BC hostels*
Gay transient referral: 685-9591 eves Youth Services, Children's Aid Soc: 872-7711, if no ans 683-2474; 201 W 6th; age 17 & under; parents will be called** (51)
Jericho Host: 738-3128, 224-3208; N ft of Discovery St (go west on 4th Ave to Jericho Park); CYH members \$1.50/night, non-mem's \$1 more for 4 nights
Canad Youth Hostels Assoc: 738-3128, 1406 W Broadway; age 18 & over \$10/yr; age 14—17 \$5/yr
Lookout Shelter: 253-6418, 840 Union; for elderly

WOMEN ONLY
Bridge YWCA: 681-9357, 1390 Granville, age 18—25; on Welfare referral only, except after 3 pm or Sat or Sun
Catherine Booth Home, Salv Army: 731-7320, 1190 Wolfe; all ages, with children ok, 11 pm curfew
YWCA: 683-2531, 580 Burrard, \$2 or \$1 with sleep, bag

MEN ONLY
Tribal Village: 874-9009, 199 W 6th, age 16-22, max. 4 days, 1 meal incl
Pacific Hostel: only on referral from Welfare at 687-7831, 517 Hamilton; over 18's; weekdays (45)
Dunsmuir House, Salv Army: 681-3405, 500 Dunsmuir, \$1, 11 pm curfew
Catholic Charities Host: 684-7610, 150 Robson; 16 & over; on Welfare referral only unless Welfare's closed; 12:30 am curfew

6 Free Clinics

FREE except where noted

Warning: Legally, any Dr or nurse may tell parents or authorities about services given to persons under 19 (except Prov VD, below). However, there are progressive clinics which claim to be strictly confidential including at least the first 6 below.

VFYC "The Free Clinic": 731-6929, 1952 W 4th
● Mon, Tue 7—9 pm
● Thur 7—9 pm gynecology

Vanc Women's Health Collective: 873-3984, (Fri eve 731-6929) 1952 W 4th; abortion referral, recommended Dr's, counsel; in-depth clinic
● Fri 6:30 pm Women's Self-Help Clinic

Pine St Clinic, City of Vanc: 738-6622, 2333 Pine; try to go early**
● Mon, Wed, Thur, Fri

10—11:30 am, 1—3 pm
● Mon 7—9 pm, nurse only
● Tue, 10:30 am—noon

Helpful Neighbour Free Stores need children's clothing, shoes; food for emergencies, volunteers and tools to cut lawns for the elderly, 435-0034, P.S. We would like to know of vacancies, esp. suites for low income families.

2474; 1144 Commercial
● Thur 7—9 pm
● other times \$2 per visit; app't only
Downtown Com'ty Health Soc: 685-2744, 373 E Cordova
● Mon—Fri 9 am—5 pm
● Mon, Wed, Fri 7—9 pm

Gordon House Clinic: 683-2554, 1068 Davie, nurse only; VD, birth control
● Wed 7—9 pm

Birth Cen: 253-9654, 531 Glen, nurse only, call for classes & socials
● Mon, Wed, Sat 1—4 pm pre-natal care

City Health Unit 1: 684-4191, 306 Abbott; nurse only; VD, birth contr, gynecology **
● Tue—Thur 2:30 pm

City Health Unit 5: 872-2511, 2610 Victoria; VD & birth contr
● Mon 7 pm

Com'ty Health Cen: 228-5431, 2nd floor Wesbrook, UBC; includes city health unit**

3 above city health units & others: in phone bk under your city or town; public health, shots, testing, delousing, pre-natal, child health rap groups, etc.**

Children's Aid Soc: clinic for those in care of CAS 732-3371 (3)

Provincial VD Control: confidential for those over 12**
● Vancouver- 874-2331 loc 220, 828 W 10th

Mon—Fri 8:30 am—4 pm
● New West- 521-5958, 537 Carnarvon
Mon—Fri 3:30—4:30 pm
Mon, Thur 9—11 am

Infant Nutrition Clinic: 327-1101 loc 267, Children's Hospital, 250 W 59th
● Tue 1—6 pm app't only

Family Planning Assoc: 872-0032, 872-8737, 8 E Broadway; free info, exams, supplies at reduced rates; call for clinic app't for Vanc Gen Hosp, BCIT, 253 E 14th N Van

Vanc Gaol, Delousing: 684-7111, 312 Main, adults only**
● Mon—Fri 9—11 am, 1—2 pm

Vanc Gen Hosp Outpatients: 876-3211 loc 2441, 11th & Heather**
Mon—Fri 8:30 am—4:30 pm, but as early as possible, after 3 usually only emerg; app't preferred

Most clinics & Dr's are "free" if you have BC Medical Plan, see below (9)

9 Free Medical

FREE except where noted
Free Ambulance in Vanc: call the police 683-1122 & they'll call, pay for & accompany it — OR — call the Fire Dept Inhalator, dial 34-1234; both ways are speedy yet save about \$25

New police # July 1: 665-2211
V W's Health Coll: see (6)
Dial-A-Dietitian: 687-6439, 207 W. Hastings, 10 am—noon; foods, budgets, labels, etc

BC Medical Plan: 683-0211 or write 1410 Gov't St, Victoria; pay on sliding scale, superb gov't-run insurance

12 Abortion

V W's Health Coll: 873-3984, (6)
See also Reach & Free Clinic (6)
Vanc Gen Hosp: 876-3211 loc 2451
Can Women's Coa'n to Rep the Abort
Law: 688-7133, 207 W Hastings No 512

15 Free Dental

FREE except where noted

Reach Dental Clinic: 253-0232, 1134 Commercial

● weekdays by app't; exam, preventative, education
● Mon & Thur 7—9 pm, emerg'y work by dental students

Vanc & Distr Emergency Dental Serv: c/o 253-0232, 1134 Commercial; \$10 donation

● Tue, Wed, Fri 7 pm—midnight
● Mon, Thur 9 pm—midnight
● Sat, Sun, holidays noon—midnight

Gordon House: 683-2554, 1068 Davie; for the needy, dentists & dent studs

● Tue 7—9 pm

The Trailer: 254-1041 age 6 & under
Downtown CHS: 685-7381, 373 E Cordova, pay accord to income, 9:30 am—5 pm wkdays

Vanc Gen Hosp Outpatients Dental: 876-3211 loc 3169, 11th & Heather, app't only, wkdays**

City Health Unit 3: 736-9844, 1530 W. 8th; ages 16—30

● Tue, Thur 6:30 pm

ulty of Dent'y: 228-2112, book, UBC; reduced rates on completed work, minor work free, Oct—Apr only, make app't then examined to see if they select you; long wait; also emerg service & extractions

Academy of Dent'y: x-rays, dentures, deposit req'd, reduced price
● Vanc — 682-1391, 925 W. Georgia
● Bby — 434-2511, 6035 Sussex
● New West — 521-4031, 713 Columbia

Children's Hosp: 327-1101 loc 242, 250 W. 59th; 1 yr wait, under 19 yr olds only, must meet low income test, must be referred by Dr, clinic or agency

18 Mental Health

FREE HELP

Mental Patients' Assoc: 738-1422, crisis line 738-5177; 1982 W. 6th; alternative to oppressive shrink

Mental Patients' Rights Comte: 685-9473, 1255 Bidwell Apt 2508; fights involuntary commitment

Mental Health Crisis Info: 228-0514, 3151 Camosun; family place, adult drop-in, rap cen, babysitting provided*

White Cross: 876-9511, 395 W. Broadway, Ste 1
Schizophrenics Anon: 327-2143 days & eve's

Pine St Clinic: 738-6622 app't; on Française aussi

Gamblers Anonymous: 261-6518, 879-5965, 738-4248; Box 82252, Bby 2
Primal Therapy: 733-2065, 3743 Main

Vanc Gen Hosp Psych. Outpatients: 876-3211 app't; 10th & Heather, week-days to 5 pm

Gestalt Studio Workshop: 688-7533, 139 Water

Gestalt: 876-8641, 581 E 48th

21 Stoned

FREE HELP

DOPE

The House: 732-3301, 1040 W 7th, soft drug problems, 24 hr drop-in

15th St Crisis House: 985-2211, 985-5555, 259 E 15th, N Van; counsel, Dr, beds, methadone**

Dismiss House: 576-8117, 3085 176th St, Cloverdale; 1/2 way house for hard drug users & ex-cons

X-Kalay: 879-0661, 26 W 7th; 1/2 way house for hard drug users & ex-cons; anti-gay; must give up possessions for 30 days

Narcotic Addiction Found'n: 738-6746, 2524 Cypress, office & outpatient; 876-7411, 530 W. 8th, methadone treatment
Anti-sniff people: 254-1188

BOOZE

Alcoholics Anonymous: 685-4371, 314 W. Hastings, No 101

Alanon Family Groups: 688-1716, 576 Seymour, for families of alcoholics, includes Alateen

Alcoholism Foundation: 879-5755, 175 W. Broadway

Interim Detox Cen: 688-7796, 119 E. Cordova, rear; voluntary 3-day liquor dry-out, professional care 24 hr

24 Free Legal

Vanc Legal Referral: 689-5629, emerg only night & wkends 733-2065; 144 W Hastings No 802; freelawyers, legal help by phone, gaol visits, rights literature

Vanc People's Law School: 732-0222, 2426 York

Salvation Army: 682-7168, 319 E. Hastings

Native Courtworkers: 687-0281, 193 E Hastings

Elizabeth Fry Soc: 254-0571, 1135 E. Hastings, women's counselling

John Howard Soc: 872-5651, 435 W. Broadway, men's counselling

BC Civil Liberties Soc: 685-1843, 207 W. Hastings, Ste 414

BC Human Rights Council: 876-2434

Human Rights Commission: 688-7844, 555 Burrard Ste 1675

Comte to Aid American War Objectors: 588-9656, Box 4231, Sta D

Free Beach Defence Fund: 254-4685, 744 E Georgia; for legalising nudity at Wreck Beach (99,111)

Debt counsel: CAL (48)

Divorce assist: see next listing below

CRIMINAL ONLY

BC Legal Aid Soc: 687-1831, 100 W. Pender; lawyers for those charged with a crime, if they qualify

Store Owners' Soc (S.O.S.): 291-0681, 5893 Main, to counter ambiguous obscenity law harrasing

NON-CRIMINAL ONLY

Vanc Com'ty Legal Assist Soc: 872-0271, 257 E 11th; non-criminal matters; lawyers & law students hold clinics

7—9 PM (EXCEPT 333 POWELL)

● Mon, 1068 Davie

HELP YOURSELF!

The numbers in parentheses () refer to another category for more info.
*indicates gov't LIP and/or OFY funding
**indicates other gov't funding

by K**** Day, 254-4685, 744 E Georgia Vancouver 4, BC, Canada

(The name was censored because of staff policy against comic names.)

Please phone in changes, additions, deletions & questions or get a postage-free change-of-address card (blue or violet) from any post office & send in. Any non-profit publication may seek permission to reprint this feature free — contact author.

Part 1

For Part 2, see last issue or next issue, or send stamped envelope to author for free copies.

● Tue, 2325 W. 7th
● Tue, 225 E. 2nd, North Van
● Tue, 333 Powell, 10 am—3 pm
● Wed, 1144 Commercial
● Wed, 1068 Davie, Small Claims Court aid

● Thur, 1950 Argyle (56th)
● Thur, 257 E 11th, self-divorce only
● Thur, 333 Powell, 10 am—3 pm
SUMMER EXTENTION

Until Sept 1; law stdts only*

● Mon 10—noon, 4747 Dunbar, call 1st 224-1374

● Mon 1:30—4 pm, 2495 W 12th, call 1st 733-8614

● Tue 10 am—4 pm, 990 W 59th

● Wed 1:30—4 pm, 2929 E 22nd

● Thur 10 am—4 pm, 3096 E Hastings

● Mon—Fri 10 am—4 pm, 6050 Sussex, Bby

● Mon 7—9 pm, 6050 Sussex, Bby

● Mon—Fri 10 am—4 pm, 1068 Davie

● Sat am, 1068 Davie, app't 688-9321

● Mon 6—10 pm, 45 Kingsway Rm 4, women

● Tue—Thur 10 am—2 pm, 45 Kingsway Rm 4, women

Whalley Legal Proj: 581-5280, 10486—137 St, Surrey*

● Tue—Fri 11 am—4 pm

● Tue, Wed 7—9 pm

● Sat 10 am—3:30 pm, debt counsel, consumer

Vanc Tenants' Council: 872-0296, 199 E. 8th, No 4

27 Free Food

Tribal Village Feed-in: 4:30 pm, 7 day/wk, (3)

Krishna Feast: 732-8422, 1786 W 11th, every Sun 4 pm, with service, donation, quality vegetarian

DCHS clinic: 685-2744, 373 E Cordova

Youth Serv, CAS: vouchers for 16—17 year-olds leaving town (3)

Cath Church: 876-3355 emerg'y food, no transients

Harbour Light, SA: 682-5208, 119 E. Cordova, 11:30 am, 8 pm Mon—Fri; 7:30 pm Sat—Sun; with sermon, low quality

Other skid row missions: c/o Residents of Gastown (102)

30 Free Stores

Free Clinic FS: 731-6929, 1952 W 4th, rear; Mon, Tue, Thur 4:30—6 pm

KIND: 733-4144, 1726 W 7th, clothes*

St James FS: 683-3243, 253 Powell

Helpful Neighbour FS: 254-7821, 1806 Victoria, (1)

Youth Serv, CAS: clothing vouchers for 16—17 year-olds leaving town (3)

Family Serv Cen, Salv Army: 683-0371, 319 E. Hastings; clothing voucher for over 18's except single men

SUBURBS

Emerg'y furniture: 524-6090 Bby, 584-5513 Surrey, or below

SHARE FS: 939-2481 (51)

Helpful Neighbour FS: 435-0034, 3731 E Hastings, Bby, (1)

SANE Com'ty Store: 524-2792, 820 Carnarvon, New West; for the needy, exchange

33 Home Help

FREE for those in need

Home Help Serv: 684-2521, 331 Powell

Proj 2000: 731-1222

Needy Persons' H'hold Aid: 936-2825

Com'ty Serv Bureau: 588-9219, 10423 King Geo Hwy, Ste 105, Surrey; general, transportation

KIND: 733-4144, 1726 W 7th*

Mother's Help Program, CAS: 733-8111 loc 278, 1675 W 10th* (51)

Sr Neigh'd Cen: 689-5212

People Helping People: 685-2744, 373 E Cordova*

Sr Citzn Serv: 876-0822, 758 E. Broadway, also drop-in

Surrey Handimen: 594-4458, repair, pay for materials

Food for Your Needs: 873-2941, 2610 Victoria, free home demonstration!

36 Daycare

Child Care Umbrella Serv: 255-9336, 1439 Commercial; info & help with getting subsidized babysitting or daycare

Kits Neigh'd House: 736-3588, 2305 W 7th, sitters, jobs sitting

Prov gov't DC Info Cen: 873-3767, 45 W 8th

Assoc of Co-op PreSchools: 524-4814, 2011 Hamilton, New West

Child care catalogue: WWA (39)

See also neigh'd info cen's (1)

38 Jobs

Western Organizer: vending, (78)

Cool-Aid's Craft Factory: 736-9971, 1230 Hamilton, free use of equipm

Dunbar—West Point Grey Youth Proj: 685-4825, 725 Seymour

Info Cen for Women: 683-2531 loc 2311, 580 Burrard; YW (3)

Canad Retired Empl Cen: 873-2311

Co of Young Canadians: 876-1712, 2525 Ontario

Job Development: 254-9631; 1107 Commercial

Fed gov't Casual Labour Office: 879-7154, 342 W. 2nd, men only

CHEAP THRILLS

DANCE

Two exciting dance events coming up -

Thurs., June 21, VANCOUVER ART GALLERY: **Shivaram** - a recital of classical Hindu dance by this celebrated East Indian dancer. "Shivaram proved beyond any doubt that none of the laudatory press notices of London, Paris and Australia erred on the side of the extravagance." This broken English is quoted from the Montreal Star. It means he's good.

8 p.m. \$1.50 general, \$1.00 students.

Fri., June 29, SFU THEATRE: **Phyllis Lamhut** presents "The Final Hour" of a four-week intensive dance workshop she has conducted at SFU. Lamhut is a New York dancer who has studied with Merce Cunningham. She was here two years ago, and James Barber of the Province said "It was the happiest night I have spent in a theatre for years, a bubbling, clever poem of unsaid things all adding up to an explanation of life, etc., etc." It means he thought she was good. 8 p.m. FREE.

There's also another event at the Art Gallery the same night as the Lamhut but I can't see pushing anything that has the "kind (sic) cooperation of the Korean Consulate General." Korean nationals all over the world have good reason to fear their kind consulates which keep active watch on all who have temporarily escaped the immediate control of the Seoul regime. The Art Gallery probably thinks of itself as "non-political" but if it does not recognize the political character of this "cooperation" then it is (they are) pretty naive.

FAR OUT

Three events that are linked by being far out:

1. Tues. and Wed., June 19 and 20, 35 children and teenagers will put on a **Cosmic Fantasy** at the White Rock Little Theatre. Sound and visual effects by SFU nuclear technician **Tom Bennett**. Colour slides of stars, sounds of Apollo blastoff, music by Wagner and Iron Butterfly. 8:30 p.m.

2. In the movie **2001**, audiences were taken on a trip to the planet Jupiter. The new showatthe Planetarium goes one step further, and takes viewers on an imaginary journey into Jupiter. **Through the Jupiter Veil** opens at the Planetarium June 22, and continues into September. We don't have much hard data about Jupiter, and even the American space probes (Pioneer 10 and 11, which are now on their way there) won't come any closer than 8,000 miles. So this trip is pure speculation - tho' based on the best info we have. Tickets at Vancouver Ticket Centre and the Planetarium; adults \$1.50 children 50 cents.

3. Thurs., June 28, **Dr. Hans A. Bethe**, 1967 Nobel Prize winner in Physics, will speak at SFU on Energy Production in Stars, from the Sun to Neutron Star. Bethe fled Hitler's Germany in 1933. He was a pioneer in nuclear research and became head of theoretical physics at the Atomic Weapons Laboratory in Los Alamos during World War II.

A leader in the movement among scientists to curb the use of atomic weapons. (He now teaches theoretical physics at Cornell University.) Lecture Theatre 9200, SFU, 4:30 p.m.

FILMS

Wed., June 20 thru Sat., June 23, CITY NIGHTS, 150 E. Hastings: **The Funniest Man in the World** (Charlie Chaplin, narration by Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.), 7:30 P.M. **One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich**, 9:15 p.m. Admission 99 cents.

Thurs., June 21, CINEMATHEQUE: The West Coast CBC Documentary - **Word Game** - "a child's world of rhyme and play the way rhymes are used by children for learning lessons, for insulting enemies, praising friends ... afternoon of a six-year old boy ... dinner with the family and ... an evening game." Also **the Heart of the Thing** (Emily Carr) and **Spirit in Stone**. 8 p.m.

Fri., June 22, CINEMA SIMON FRASER: Truffaut's **Stolen Kisses**. SFU 9001, 2:30, 7, 9:30 p.m. Admission 50 cents.

Fri., June 22, CINEMATHEQUE: Jean Renoir's **Le Carrosse d'Or** (France 1952). 7 and 9 p.m. No subtitles.

Fri., June 22, UBC: Ken Loach's **Wednesday's Child**. "On the identity crisis of the adolescent. A vivid portrayal of the contrast of the methods of R.D. Laing with traditional approaches ..." Woodward Instructional Resources Centre, Lecture Hall No. 2, 8 p.m. Followed by discussion: Ian Kent and William Nicholls. Admission \$1.00. (See also R.D. Laing film, July 4-5, below.)

Fri., June 22 and Sat., June 23, PLANETARIUM: **Seaweeds and The Sea**. Auditorium, 8 p.m. Adults 50 cents, children 25 cents.

Fri., Sat., Sun., June 22 - 24, CITY NIGHTS: **My Little Chickadee**, with Mae West and W.C. Fields - the two past masters of making you laugh while they can barely stifle their yawns. Midnight

Sun., June 24 thru Sat., June 30, CITY NIGHTS: Lugosi and Karloff in **The Body Snatcher**, 7:30 p.m. Bogart and Hepburn in **The African Queen** 9 p.m.

Wed., June 27, CINEMATHEQUE: **The Covered Wagon** (U.S. 1923). 8 p.m.

Thurs., June 28, CINEMATHEQUE: The West Coast CBC Documentary - **Estevan** - "LIG HTHOUSE KEEPERS ... ALONG THE 'Pacific Graveyard' coast of B.C. and west Vancouver Island." **Carole** "the portrait of a young, fourth-year art student at the Vancouver School of Art." **Diary of a Whale Hunter** - "film documentation of Captain Arne Borgen who became a gunman-captain at 18." 8 p.m.

Fri., June 29, CINEMATHEQUE: Jean Renoir's **The Grand Illusion** (France 1937). The great anti-war film. "The theme ... fraternization, and the illusions of nationality." With a French-German cast led by Jean Gabin and Erich von Stroheim. 7 and 9 p.m. (This concludes Pacific Cinematheque's first season of film showings in Vancouver. Program director Kirk Tougas deserves a lot of appreciation for the quality and diversity - as well as the political consciousness - of the films he has managed to get shown here over the past 9 months. At least that's what I think. Cinematheque will begin its 2nd season in September.)

Fri., June 29 and Sat., June 30, PLANETARIUM: **Strange Case of the Cosmic Rays**. Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Fri., Sat., Sun., June 29 - July 1, VANCOUVER EAST CULTURAL CENTRE, 1895 Venables St. - **Women and Film - International Film Festival '73**. The first occasion in Canada to see the collected **WORKS OF WOMEN FILM MAKERS, VIDEO ARTISTS, AND PHOTOGRAPHERS**. Films for children will be screened as part of the free day-care facilities. For further information, please contact Hannah Fisher, 738-9256, or Jan Cornflower, 688-7791.

Fri., Sat., Sun., June 29 - July 1, CITY NIGHTS: **Woodstock**, with a cast of 400,000. Midnight.

Sun., July 1 thru Sat. July 6, CITY NIGHTS: Triple Bill! **Silent Running**, with Bruce Dern, 7:30 p.m., **Bananas**, with Woody Allen, 9 p.m., **Reefer Madness** again! at 10:30 p.m.

Wed., July 4 and Thurs., July 5, VANCOUVER ART GALLERY: **Asylum** (R.D. Laing's work in London) and **Psychiatry and Violence**. 7 and 9:15 p.m.

FREE FUCKIN' ENTERPRISE

has brought you "a superb open space which probably far exceeds anything that could have been achieved with municipal funds."

The "superb open space" being referred to here is the platform at the base of Project 200 - you know, the big sky-blocking box that sits out over the CP tracks at the foot of Granville? Block the view? Not at all, what your friendly investment syndicate has done is "provide an unobstructed view of Vancouver Harbour." And not only that, but, if you "turn south ... a view of Granville Street never before possible." But wait a minute, it's not just this or that corporation, but all of them together that are working to make downtown Vancouver more livable. And they've succeeded! "On the next fine day ... walk around the downtown area and admire the open spaces created by many of the fine new buildings." Admire the what? Gee, to my ordinary mind, which remembers its high school physics and geometry, but with difficulty, it would seem that the buildings are taking up previously unoccupied space, rather than creating new space, ... But if the BUZZER is right (for it is our old friend the BUZZER, B.C. Hydro's pinhead review, that we're quoting here), then all we have to do to have more and more open space is build more and more buildings ... Right? Who authorizes the publication of this stuff?

MUSIC

Tues., June 19 thru Sat., June 23, at NUCLEUS, 595 Beatty (681-0627): **Jeep** (from Edmonton). Mon., 7:25 thru Sat., July 7 (except Sun.), **Lenny Breau**. Open Mon. - Sat., 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. Cover \$1.00, \$1.50 weekends. Homemade cornbread, organic fruit juices - plus straight food - til about 4 a.m.

Tues., June 19 thru Sat., June 23, at EGRESS, 739 Beatty (687-4613): **James Cotton Blues Band**. June 28 - 30, **Taj Mahal**. July 3 - 7, **Buddy Guy and Junior Wells Band**. Open Tues. - Sat. Cover \$2.00, \$2.50 weekends. Women's night Wed.

Wed., June 20, guitar recital, **Gil Piger**, musician-composer in a program of Spanish compositions. Vancouver Art Gallery, noon, FREE!

Wed., June 20 thru Sat., June 23, at the CAVE, 626 Hornby (682-3677): **John Lee Hooker**. Cover \$3.00, \$3.50 weekends. (an un- cheap thrill - George.) (But Hooker is worth putting up with both the Cave scene and the price - typesetter.)

Thurs., June 21 thru Tues., July 3 (except Sun. and Wed.), at LE CHAT NOIR, 95 Powell (687-1112): **Fred Booker and John Lyons**. Weds., Folk and Blues Workshop; Suns., Jazz with the **Gavin Walker Quartet**. Open nightly, 9 - 2 a.m. No cover except \$1.50 Sunday. Homemade pastries, coffee and soft drinks, etc.

Wed., June 27, recital, **Hans Siegrist**, cello; **Leslie Jones**, piano. Music by Vivaldi, Schumann, Hindemith, Max Bruch. Vancouver Art Gallery, noon, FREE!

Thurs. June 28, ballads by **Kris Robinson**, self-accompanied on banjo, guitar and autoharp. Vancouver Art Gallery, noon, FREE!

If you know of any available work for acoustic musicians, call Vancouver Musicians Co-op at 687-7322.

POETRY

Fri., June 22, a reading by **Beth Jankola** of her reality dramas. "The work centers around real people, her daughter, a judge in traffic court, a Towing Company, a rummage sale line-up. In each drama the writer is mercilessly revealed as she views her world." Vancouver Art Gallery, noon, FREE!

Every Thurs., **Open Poetry Reading**, Artists Gallery, 555 Hamilton St., 8 p.m.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL

Every Thurs., **CANADIAN WOMEN'S COALITION FOR REPEAL OF ABORTION LAWS**, 7:30 p.m., No. 512, 207 W. Hastings. Phone 688-7133.

Every Fri., **VANGUARD FORUM** - a platform for the discussion of issues, events and ideas of interest to activists in today's movement for social change; panels, films, guest speakers, debates. 8 p.m. 1208 Granville St., 688-5924.

Every Sun., **SOCIALIST LABOUR PARTY** discussion group, 609 E. 12th Ave., 2 p.m.

Every Sun., **GATE** meets around 8 p.m. Call 681-4768. All gays welcome.

Every Sun., **GAY TALK-IN**, Gordon House, 1068 Davie, 7 p.m. to midnight.

WOMEN'S LEGAL AID, No. 4, 45 Kingsway. Phone 874-8121 or 732-3037 for info. Office hours, Mon. 6 - 10 p.m., Tues., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

WORKING WOMEN'S ASSN., No. 3, 45 Kingsway. Phone 872-1824 for info.

TAKI

Wed., July 4, **Taki Blues Singer**. "Several months ago Taki Blues Singer, noted Vancouver photographer, musician and filmmaker, left for his native Japan on a Canada Council Travel grant. Now safely returned to his adopted city, he presents a report of his findings and activities in the Mysterious East (sic) in a program of slides and sound and video tape. Taki will be remembered as founder and conductor of the New Era Nipponese Calypso Space Symphony Orchestra which made its now legendary debut appearance at the Vancouver Art Gallery in May of last year." Vancouver Art Gallery, 8 p.m. FREE!

THEATRE

Thru June 22 - **Calm Down Mother** by Megan Terry, at CITYSTAGE: 591 Howe St. Featuring three Vancouver actresses, **Martha Beckman, Anna Hagan, Pia Shandel**. 12:15 and 1:15 p.m., and Thurs. and Fri. evening at 8 p.m.

Fri., June 22 - **Arturo Ui**, by Bertolt Brecht. Directed by **Tom Kerr** and presented by the Western Canada Youth Theatre. SFU Theatre, 8 p.m. Limited number of seats at the door. Admission \$2.00. Call 291-3514 for info.

Fri., June 22, Sat. June 23, and Sat., June 30. **North of the North Pole** - presented by Genesis Company Theatre, written and directed by **Harvey Alperin**, a member of the company. "A group of six people journey to the North Pole into the realm of imagination." Vancouver Art Gallery, 1:45 p.m. the 22nd and 23rd; 1 and 2:45 p.m. the 30th.

Tues., June 26 thru Sat., June 30 **Double**, by **Robert Tembeck**, presented by Theatre 1, 172 Powell St. "The play concerns an actor who becomes convinced that he is Antonin Artaud." 8:30 p.m., \$2.00 general, \$1.00 students. For info call 438-1981.

Sun., July 1 - **Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf** by Edward Albee opens at UBC. See the bourgeois press for times and prices.

Tues., July 3 - **Homesteads**, written, devised and produced by **Victor Corti**. "Based on the history of B.C. settlers ... involves the audiences in game play and is fun and music for all ages." Corti is translator and editor of Artaud; and founder of Participation Playhouse (of which **Homesteads** is one instance.) Vancouver Art Gallery, 12 p.m. thru 8 p.m. FREE! Visit participation playhouse? Noon, afternoon and evening. Stay as long as you please!

Every Sat. and Sun. (with good weather), **Breadbakers Puppet Theatre** performs in Stanley Park, between the Zoo and Lumbermen's Arch (close to the War Monument), noon to 6 p.m. For all ages! No admission charge - they pass the hat.

Every Sun., **Pier One Puppet Theatre**, Powell and Columbia at 2 p.m. All seats 75 cents.